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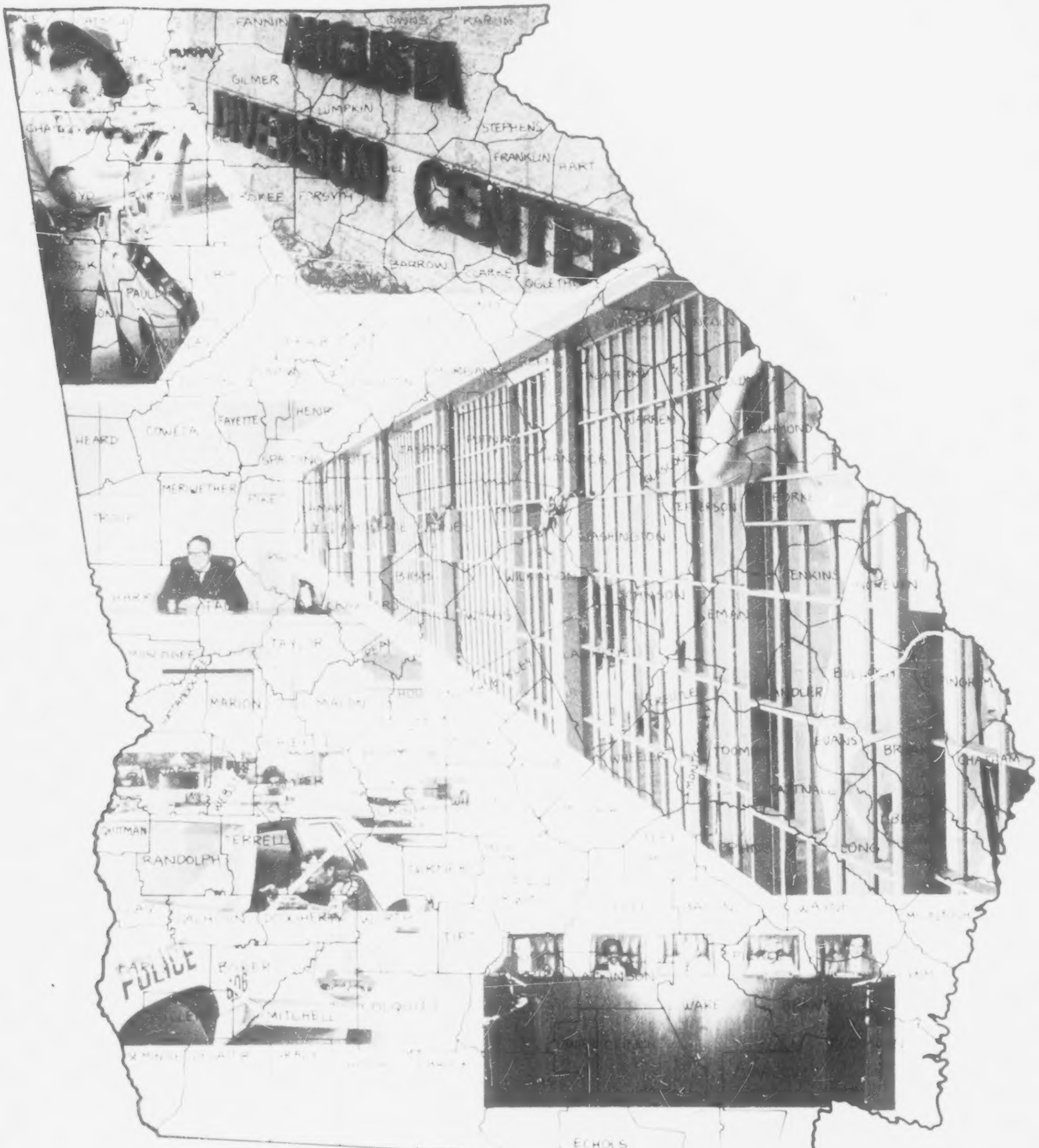
GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1986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GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1986

Prepared by the

Georgia Crime Information Center

July 1987

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
ATLANTA 30334

Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

May 8, 1987

My Fellow Georgians:

In 1986, crime continued to take its toll on the citizens of Georgia. Unfortunately, there were not only people who became victims for the first time, but also others who were victims for the second or third time. Those of us not affected directly were made aware of the problem by frequent media reports concerning crime.

With the help of reliable, accurate statistics, we can identify the nature and extent of the problem. Furthermore, this data can assist decision makers in improving the operation of the criminal justice system and in stemming or reducing the rate of crime. The information in Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1986 provides the law enforcement community with a valuable resource aid in their continuing efforts to reduce the problem of crime in our state.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

JFH/ch

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INTRODUCTION

Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1986 is published by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. It is in its fourth year of publication succeeding **Crime in Georgia** which had been compiled in previous years by the State Crime Commission and the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. This publication represents the culmination of planning, coordination, and discussion among many agencies and organizations of state government. It is a compilation of information from multiple segments of Georgia's criminal justice system.

The reporting and analysis of the occurrence of specific crimes and subsequent arrest for a crime is the point of entrance for an individual into Georgia's criminal justice system. **Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1986** is designed to reflect the totality of the system. It proposes to contribute to the basic understanding and knowledge of just what that system includes and what it does.

This publication provides a basic description of the functions of the criminal justice system, and portrays statistically through graphs, charts and tables essential workload data. As more extensive and accurate reporting systems are developed, this publication will continue toward a more comprehensive effort in the future, capable of tracking individuals through the entire justice system and communicating a clear picture of the system's collective efforts to control crime.

This publication is organized into four substantive divisions: law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and pardons and paroles. The information is organized in a manner consistent with the movement of an offender through the criminal justice system. Analyses of data are made solely from data collected from each major component of the system and are confined to that component. In some instances, the amount of data is rather voluminous; in others it is minimal.

Each section of this publication begins with a brief description of the overall structure of the component concerned, followed by the method by which its relevant data are collected and processed. Following this overview is a presentation of the compiled data and, where appropriate, an analysis of that data. Specific methodology and formulas used in analyses are detailed in the appendix. The concluding section contains statements of officials representing each major component, addressing critical topics relevant to Georgia's criminal justice system.

I LAW ENFORCEMENT

GEORGIA PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAINING CENTER

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The law enforcement powers of the State of Georgia are a function of the Executive branch of government. In order to exercise enforcement powers, the state grants the power of arrest to some 730 active law enforcement agencies which can be grouped into seven major categories: (1) state law enforcement agencies, (2) municipal law enforcement agencies, (3) county police agencies, (4) county sheriff departments, (5) campus law enforcement agencies, (6) institutional and authority law enforcement agencies, and (7) other law enforcement agencies. These agencies employ 21,847 sworn officers who have the power of arrest.

The majority of law enforcement functions are delegated to the respective counties and municipalities by the state. Most law enforcement work is done at the local level; the bulk of money allocated, the majority of personnel employed, and the greatest portion of workload measures are generated. These facts notwithstanding, the term "diversity" can appropriately be used to describe the law enforcement community within Georgia. The state retains certain specialized responsibilities because a great deal of variation exists between counties and municipalities in the provision of police services, and because law enforcement agencies change over time.

State Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary roles of state level law enforcement agencies are to provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies at the local level of government and to provide services in highly specialized operational areas. Examples of these services are: investigative assistance, laboratory analysis of physical evidence through the State Crime Laboratory, training, management consulting, and the collection and analyses of crime data and criminal history information through the Georgia Crime Information Center.

In addition, the state engages in operational law enforcement functions in specialized areas. Workload measures generated by six state agencies, employing 1,864 officers with arrest powers, are included with the data in this report. Those state agencies are:

1. The **Georgia State Patrol** whose primary operational focus is on traffic enforcement duties and highway safety. Its duties are performed by 829 sworn officers statewide. There are 47 Patrol Posts located throughout Georgia.
2. The **Georgia Bureau of Investigation** whose primary operational focus is on general investigations and narcotics enforcement activities. Its duties are performed by 253 sworn special agents and 41 narcotics agents. There are 13 field offices and four regional drug enforcement offices located throughout Georgia and various special units working out of headquarters.
3. The Department of Natural Resources, **Game and Fish Division's Law Enforcement Unit** whose operational focus is on the enforcement of all laws relating to game and fish, boating, and water safety regulation. Its duties are performed by 390 sworn conservation rangers assigned to the 159 counties in the state.
4. The **Department of Revenue, Alcohol, Tobacco Tax Unit** whose operational focus is on the enforcement of laws pertaining to the payment of any tax duties due the Department. The Unit shares concurrent jurisdiction with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for the statewide enforcement of all laws related to the manufacture, sale, transportation, and possession of beverage alcohol and tobacco. Duties are performed by 32 sworn law enforcement agents.
5. The **Investigation Division, State Examining Boards, Securities Investigation Unit,** and the Secretary of State whose operational focus is on the investigation of both misdemeanor and felony violations of laws governing the licensing of certain professions (i.e., doctors, pharmacists, private detectives, etc.), verification and enforcement of provisions of the State Elections Code and the enforcement of securities regulation laws. Duties are performed by 34 sworn investigators who operate from offices in Atlanta.
6. The **Permits and Enforcement Division, Department of Transportation** whose operational focus is on the enforcement of regulations governing the size and weight of vehicles operating on public roads, the enforcement of licensing and fuel tax registration requirements, and the enforcement of all state laws on properties owned or controlled by the Department of Transportation. Duties are performed by 285 sworn officers located in state highway districts.

In addition to the law enforcement agencies identified above, the state has several other specialized agencies which are vested with arrest powers. These agencies are included in one of the other categories enumerated below (e.g., campus police, authority police, Georgia Drugs and Narcotics Agency, State Fire Marshal, Farmer's Market Police, etc.).

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of local-level law enforcement is to provide police services to the citizens of an agency's geographically defined jurisdiction. These services are provided at the local level by one or more of the three types of local agencies: municipal police agencies, county police agencies, and county sheriffs' departments. Within the State of Georgia there are 540 local law enforcement agencies which employ 13,290 sworn officers authorized to exercise the power of arrest.

1. **Municipal Police Departments.** Municipal police agencies derive law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home rule", or local autonomy. These agencies are generally responsible for the enforcement of all state

criminal laws, traffic laws, and municipal ordinances. Municipal police agencies employ more law enforcement officers than any other type of agency. Presently, 367 municipalities fund police departments which employ a total of 6,821 sworn officers. These agencies range in size from 1 to 1,299 officers with the majority having 15 or fewer sworn officers.

2. **County Sheriffs' Departments.** The office of Sheriff in Georgia is considered to be both a constitutional and county office. The Sheriff of each county derives his law enforcement powers from general laws enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with the 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia. Sworn deputies derive arrest powers from the sheriff. Each of Georgia's 159 counties has a sheriff whose principal duties involve serving as: (1) the chief law enforcement officer of the county, (2) an officer of the county courts, and (3) the official jailer of the county. The 159 sheriffs' departments in Georgia employ a total of 4,693 sworn officers authorized to enforce all criminal laws of the state and to enforce county ordinances when so authorized by the county commission or local acts of the General Assembly. In the 14 counties that have created county police departments, the sheriff's office tends to focus on the duties of jail operations and service to the courts.

3. **County Police Departments.** County police agencies derive their law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home rule". They are generally empowered to enforce all state criminal laws, traffic laws, and county ordinances. There are currently 14 county police departments in the state which employ a total of 1,776 sworn officers.

Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

Educational institutions within the State of Georgia have the authority to establish law enforcement agencies with powers similar to those of other state and local law enforcement agencies. These campus police agencies are divided into two basic types of agencies:

1. **State operated colleges and universities,** which operate under the authority of the Board of Regents, are empowered to employ campus police officers and other security personnel who have arrest powers for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon any property within the state which is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents **and** upon any public or private property within 500 yards of any property under the jurisdiction of the Board.

2. **Private colleges and universities** operated under the authority of the State Board of Education are empowered to employ campus police officers who have the power of arrest for all state criminal and traffic violations committed upon the grounds or buildings of the particular educational facility employing the officer and upon any public or private property within 500 yards of the educational facility.

There are currently 35 campus police agencies within the state which employ a total of 533 sworn police officers.

State Authorities' and Institutions' Law Enforcement Agencies

The various state statutes creating specific authorities (i.e., Stone Mountain Authority, Lake Lanier Islands Authority, Georgia Ports Authority, MARTA, etc.) and those statutes which govern certain types of institutions (i.e., Central State Hospital, Youth Development Centers, etc.) empower some of these agencies to employ police officers. The police employees of these agencies are empowered to enforce all state criminal and traffic laws upon the property under the institution or authority's jurisdiction. There are currently 7 police agencies in Georgia under this category. These agencies employ a total of 154 sworn police officers.

There are an additional 5,312 sworn employees of the Department of Corrections who have the power of arrest and work in institutional settings. These Department of Corrections employees have not been included in the total number of police officers because they are included within the Corrections section of this publication.

Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Various independent statutes within the Official Code of Georgia grant degrees of arrest power to certain employees of state, local, and private agencies, which do not lend themselves to easy categorization. These employees range from county marshals to court officers, to investigators employed by district attorneys and solicitors, to railroad police officers, and others. There are currently 59 such agencies within the state which employ a total of 510 sworn officers.

Law Enforcement, Crime Data Reporting, Collection and Interpretation

Georgia's crime reporting system is patterned after that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is designed to collect two types of crime data from Georgia's law enforcement agencies according to standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data collected represent Part I offenses which include counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four offenses are violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as forming an index of the crime problem; consequently, these offenses are often referred to as **Index** crimes.

Counts for less serious crimes, (Part II Offenses) often referred to as Non-Index crimes, are also collected and analyzed. The law enforcement data in this publication are provided from two sources, the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Georgia Department of Public Safety. The primary responsibility for collecting and reporting data relating to criminal violations, traffic accidents, and traffic violations falls upon the agency in whose jurisdiction the violations occur. A myriad of 730 law enforcement agencies collect and report data to the two state agencies responsible for collating and analyzing this information. This information is compiled and analyzed in publications such as **Georgia Criminal Justice Data,** as well as in specific reports used for policy decisions and research activities.

The data provided in this publication comprising Georgia crime statistics are derived from actual reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies statewide. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity on a nationwide basis. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the South and the Nation use FBI statistical data for comparisons.

State law requires all criminal justice agencies to submit to the Georgia Crime Information Center information concerning crimes reported by the public and crimes otherwise processed by the agency. Agencies must also submit fingerprints and other identifying data on persons arrested within each agency's jurisdiction. These reports are collected on forms or in a format prescribed by the Georgia Crime Information Center. The validity of this information is dependent upon the original sources of the information — the criminal justice agencies located throughout the state.

State law also requires the submission of certain types of data on traffic accidents and traffic law violations to the Department of Public Safety. All data concerning traffic accidents and violations contained in this report were obtained from the Department of Public Safety or the federal agencies to which it reports.

Crime Data Interpretation

Several precautions in interpreting crime data should be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are ever reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. Because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" is not known, caution should be exercised in assuming that changes in crime trends reflect changes in criminal behavior.

Second, the Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for incidents or arrests that occur but are not reported. Such estimates are included in the FBI's **Crime in the United States.** The number of law enforcement agencies failing to report criminal activity to the GCIC has decreased in recent years (7.4% failed to report in 1986). Again, changes in the number of reported incidents and arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population demographics. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying demographic changes are not considered. The same is true for inter-jurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that communities with different populations will have different crime problems. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimizes these problems. Readers are cautioned that crime rates cited are reliable indications of crime only to the extent that population estimates are accurate, that crimes are reported by victims, and the Uniform Crime Reports are submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

Due to its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the state's crime statistics data base is very useful for describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making tentative comparisons of Georgia's data with comparable demographics.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

Crimes

In 1986, 329,144 Index and 240,003 Non-Index offenses were reported by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Table 1 and Figure 1 indicate the trends in both Index, Non-Index and combined Index and Non-Index offenses from 1982-1986. Index offenses show an increase in 1984, 1985 and 1986. Non-Index offenses demonstrated a pattern of increase until 1986 with 1985 recording the highest figure for the entire five year period. (Note: The 1986 Non-Index offense total does not include DUI offenses which were not available as of print date.)

Arrests

In 1986, 54,495 arrests for Index offenses and 171,357 arrests for Non-index offenses were reported. Table 2 and Figure 2 demonstrate the trends in arrests for the two main crime categories as well as the total for all crimes. The trends in each category are consistent as both show decreases for 1983 and 1984. The consistency of decrease changes in 1985 with an increase in arrests for Index crimes. (Note: The 1986 Non-Index arrest total does not include DUI arrests which were not available as of print date.)

This section will further detail the trends in incidents and arrests for Index and Non-Index offenses and offer possible explanations.

Table 1

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIME 1982—1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*
Index	289,554	251,164	259,253	296,304	329,144
Non-Index	221,954	241,698	258,645	282,549	240,003
Total Crimes	511,508	492,862	517,898	578,853	569,147

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Figures for 1986 do not include DUI which is unavailable as of print date.

Figure 1

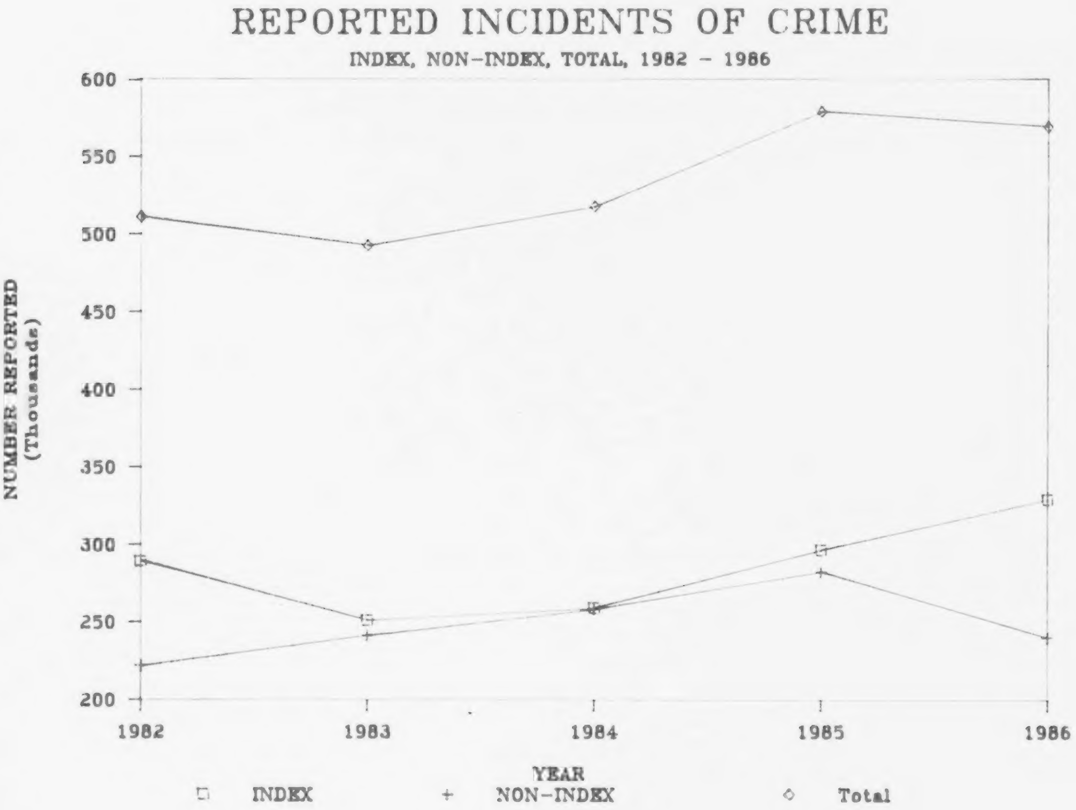


Table 2

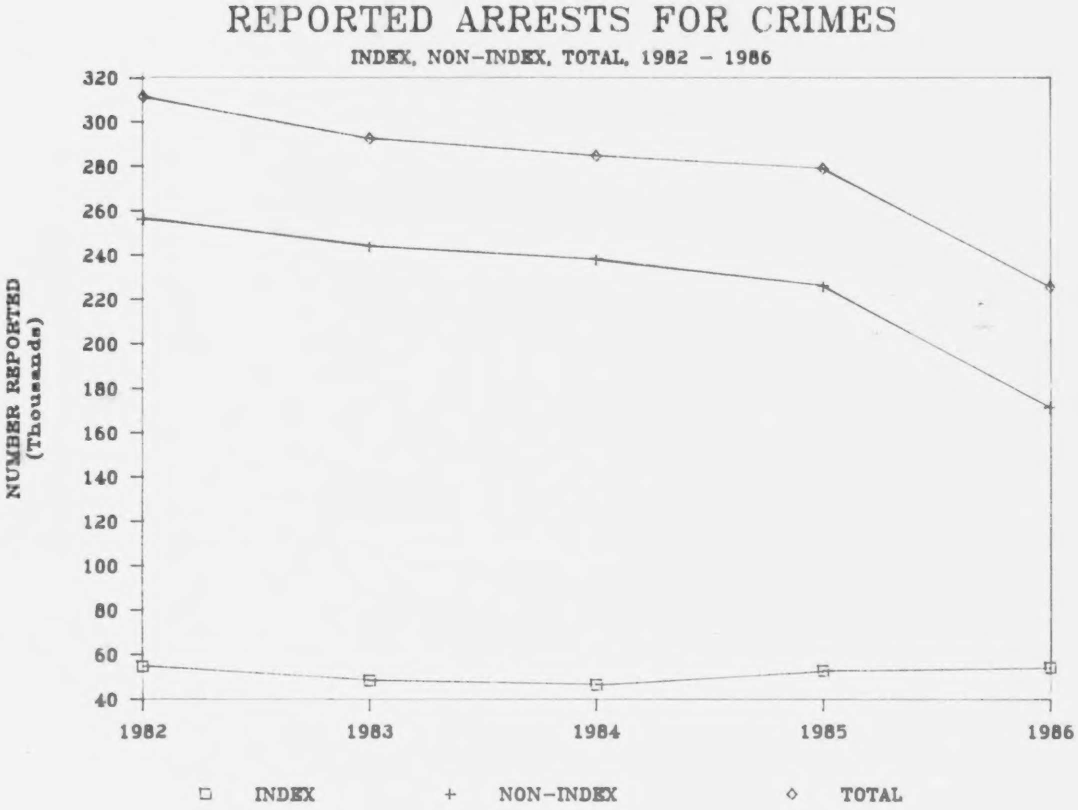
REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES 1982—1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986*
Index	54,944	48,520	46,602	52,843	54,493
Non-Index	256,589	244,109	238,238	226,077	171,357
Total Arrests	311,533	292,629	284,840	278,920	225,850

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*1986 Non-Index arrest total does not include DUI which is unavailable as of print date.

Figure 2



INCIDENTS OF CRIME:

CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

Profile of Index Crime in Georgia

In 1986, Georgians reported 329,144 Index crimes to law enforcement agencies (see Table 3). Included in this total were 653 murders, 2,827 forcible rapes, 13,315 robberies, 19,098 aggravated assaults, 86,619 burglaries, 177,440 larcenies, 27,868 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,324 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (53.9%) of the total number of Index crimes, and burglaries made up the second highest category (26.3%). Overall, 10.9 percent of the Index crimes were violent crimes commited against persons; 89.1 percent were property offenses. Based on the 1986 population estimate for Georgia of 6,055,207, for each 100,000 persons in the state, 592.8 violent crimes and 4,843.0 property crimes were reported, producing an Index crime rate of 5,435.7 (see Appendix for the rate computation formula).

While counts for the eight Index crimes illustrate the magnitude of the problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (see Tables 4-11).

SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1986

The crimes of murder, forcible rape, and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had some contact in the past (see Table 12). On the other hand, assuming that most of the unreported relationships between victims and offenders are stranger-to-stranger, robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed by strangers.

Weapon type and crime also show a certain correlation. In crimes of murder and robbery, firearms were the most frequently used weapon (53.8% and 41.6% respectively). Similarly, the weapon most used in the crime of forcible rape was hands/fists, etc. (48.1%) while in the crime of aggravated assault, other dangerous weapons was the most frequent type used (33.7%).

In 1986, $299,392,205 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Index crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss ($148,999,171) followed by larcenies ($71,609,805), burglaries ($71,326,547), and robberies ($7,287,657). The average value of property stolen during each motor vehicle theft was $5,347, compared to $823 during each burglary, $547 during each robbery, and $404 during each larceny.

With the exception of robbery, most Index crimes occurred in either residences or parks, public buildings and other places. Streets/alleys and business establishments were generally less likely Index crime locations.

Table 3

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA 1986

Type	Reported	% of Total	Rate per 100,000
Murder	653	0.2%	10.8
Rape	2,827	0.9%	46.7
Robbery	13,315	4.0%	219.9
Aggravated Assault	19,098	5.8%	315.4
Total Violent Crime	35,893	10.9%	592.8
Burglary	86,619	26.3%	1,430.5
Larceny	177,440	53.9%	2,930.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	27,868	8.5%	460.2
Arson	1,324	0.4%	21.9
Total Property Crime	293,251	89.1%	4,843.0
Total Index Crime	329,144	100.0%	5,435.7

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 4

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

Year	Number reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1982	744	−11.0%	13.1	−12.6%
1983	460	−38.2%	8.0	−39.2%
1984	562	22.2%	9.7	21.3%
1985	603	7.3%	10.1	5.5%
1986	653	8.3%	10.8	6.5%

Percentage change from 1982 to 1986
— in number of reported crimes: −12.2%
— in rate per 100,000: −17.6%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1986

Victim-Offender Relationship	52.2%	Unknown
	39.2%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	8.6%	Stranger-to-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	53.8%	Firearm
	15.6%	Unknown
	13.6%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	13.5%	Cutting Tool
	3.5%	Hands, Fists, etc.
Place of Occurrence	43.8%	Residence
	40.7%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	8.0%	Business Establishment
	7.5%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.7%	December
	9.8%	September
	9.3%	February
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$44,741.00 Total $69.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	1.03	
Profile of Persons Arrested	671	Arrests

	Age				
2.8%	16 and Under	Sex:	Male	82.9%
18.8%	17–21		Female	17.1%
21.5%	22–26			
20.1%	27–31			
12.1%	32–36	Race:	White	39.3%
24.7%	37 and over		Non-White	60.7%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 3A

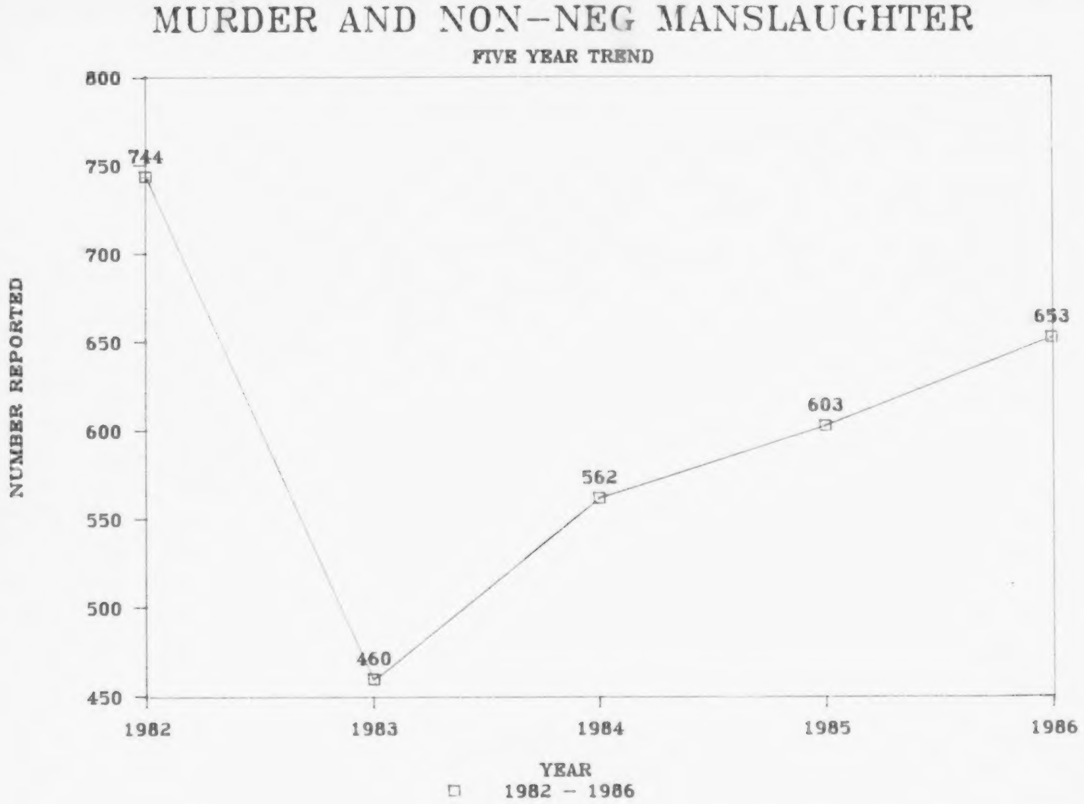


Figure 3B

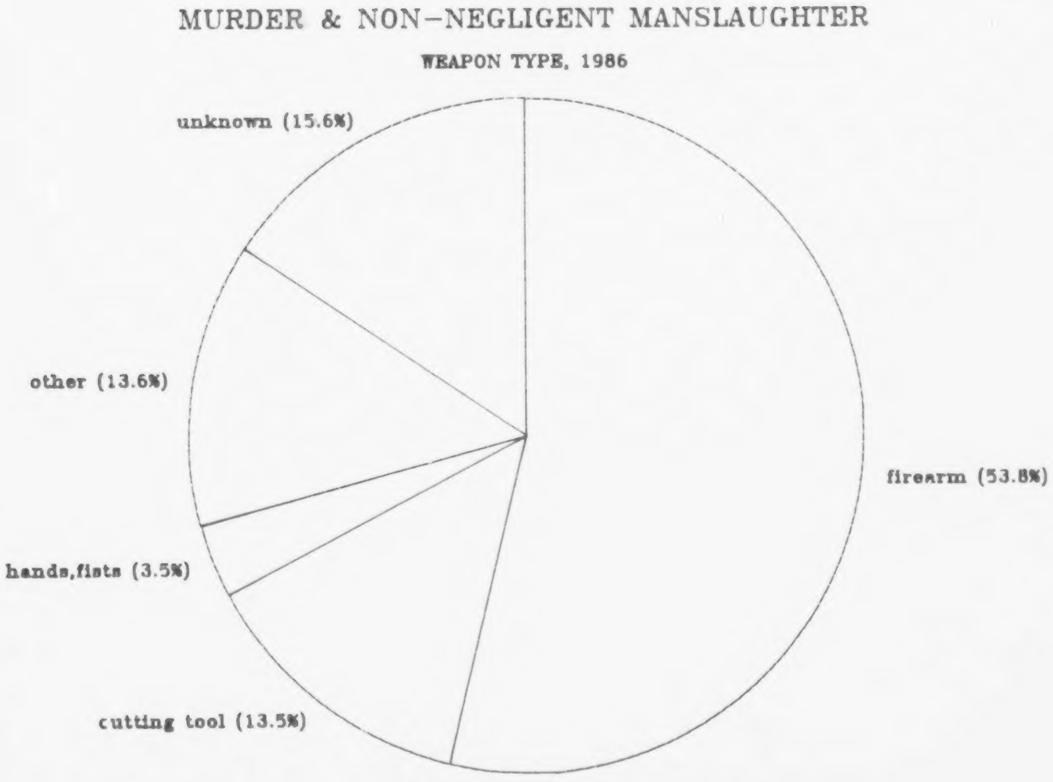


Figure 3C

MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1986

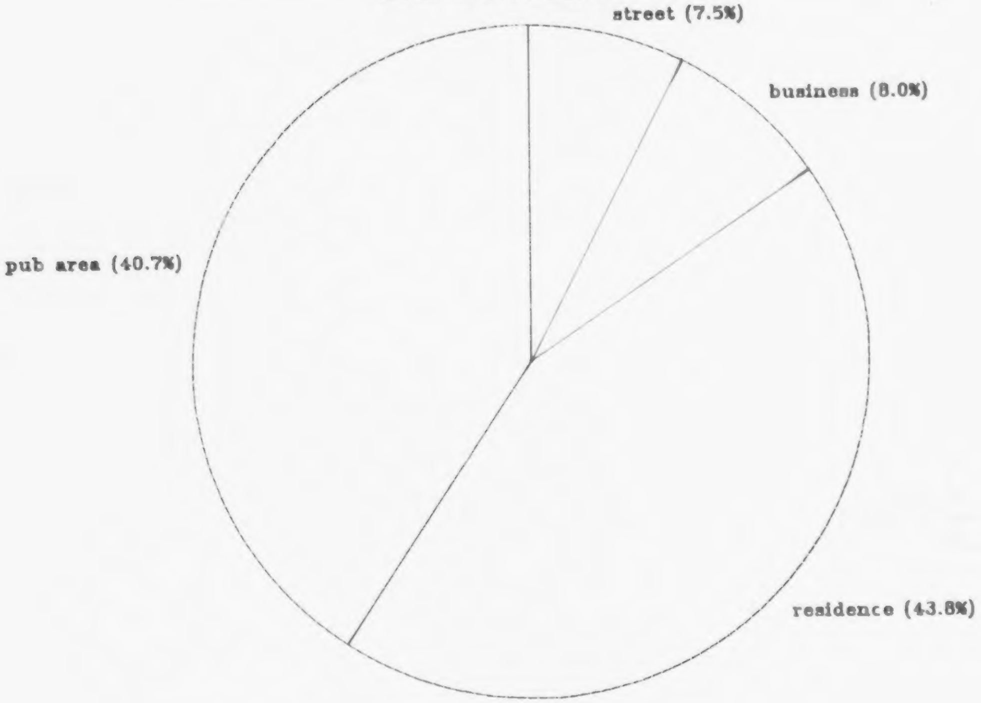


Table 5

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) or other sex offenses.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1982	2,453	− 0.2%	43.3	− 2.0%
1983	2,188	−10.8%	38.0	−12.2%
1984	2,530	15.6%	43.2	13.7%
1985	2,805	10.9%	47.1	9.0%
1986	2,827	0.8%	46.7	− 0.9%

Percentage change from 1982 to 1986
— in number of reported crimes: 15.2%
— in rate per 100,000: 7.8%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1986

Victim-Offender Relationship	41.3%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	31.7%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	27.0%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	48.1%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	17.6%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	14.7%	Unknown
	10.6%	Cutting Tool
	9.0%	Firearm
Place of Occurrence	41.6%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	40.4%	Residence
	11.7%	Street, Alley
	6.3%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	11.3%	September
	10.8%	June
	10.6%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$124,284.00 Total $44.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.34	
Profile of Persons Arrested	975	Arrests

	Age			
5.3%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	97.8%
24.8%	17—21		Female	2.2%
21.3%	22—26			
19.6%	27—31			
12.2%	32—36	Race:	White	26.8%
16.7%	37 and over		Non-White	73.2%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 4A

FORCIBLE RAPE

FIVE YEAR TREND

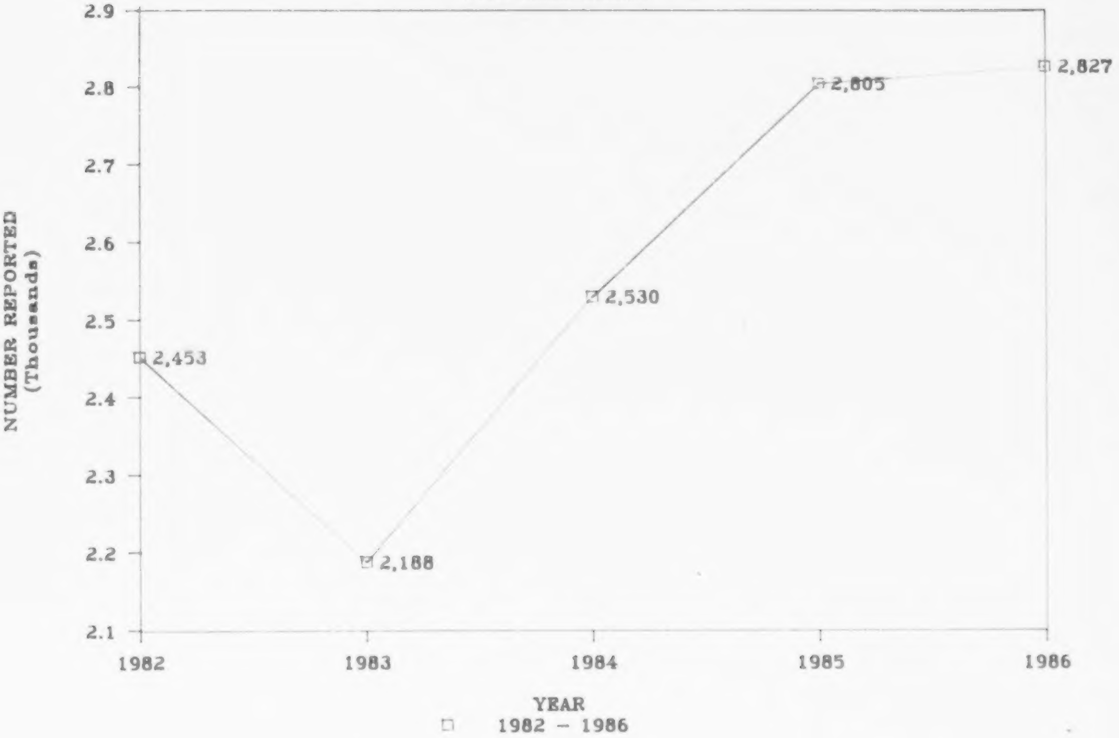


Figure 4B

FORCIBLE RAPE

WEAPON TYPE, 1986

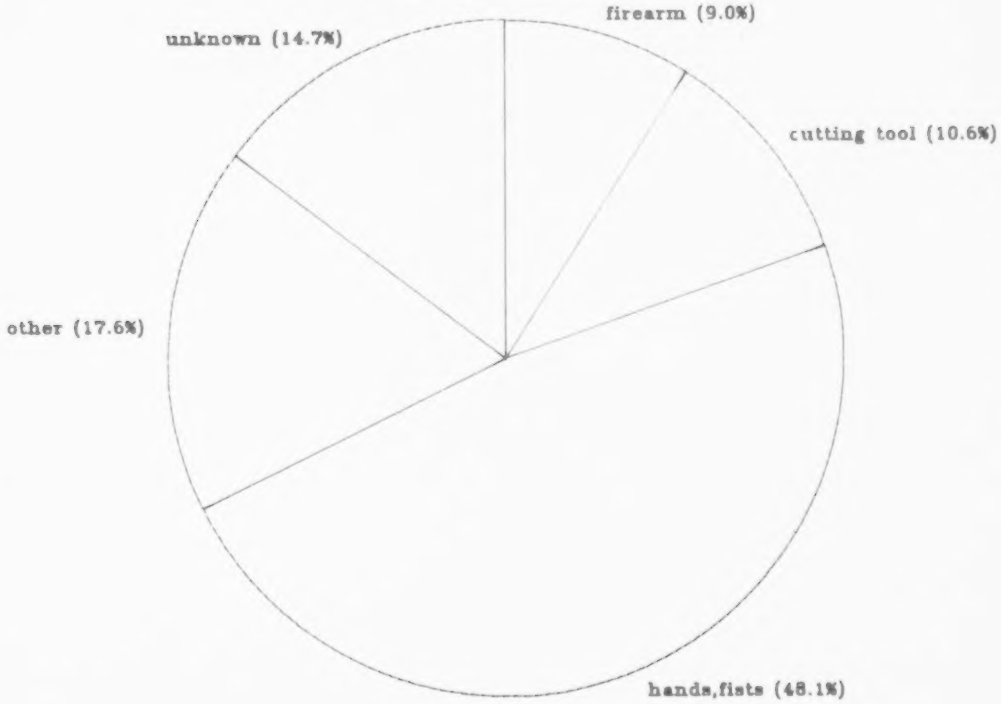


Figure 4C

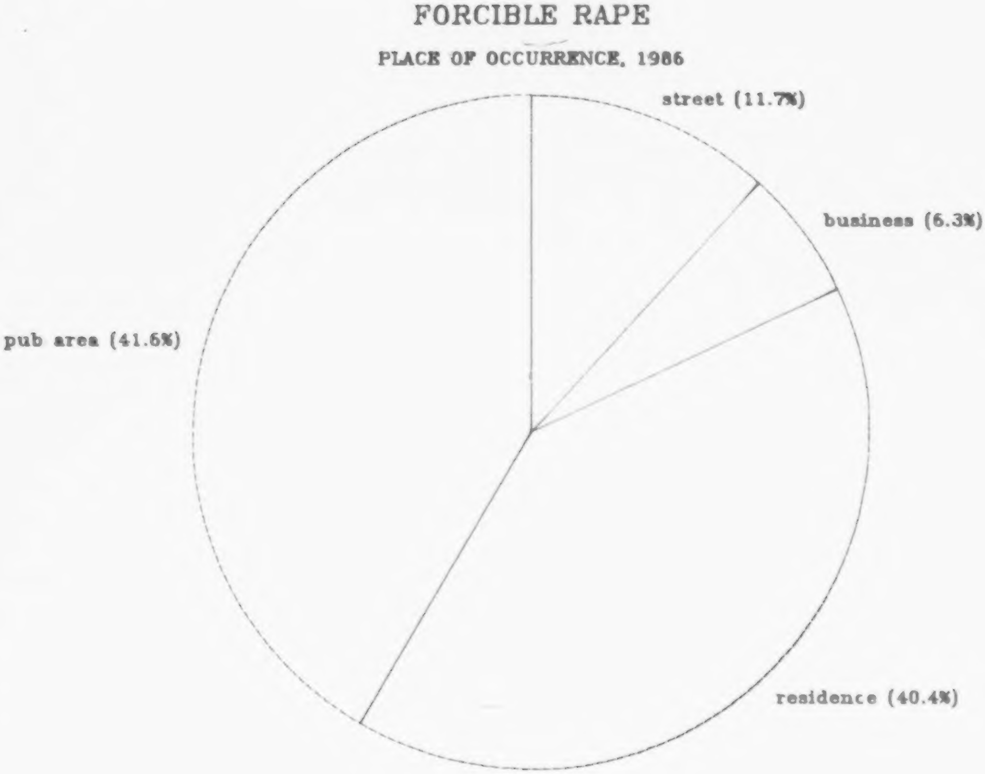

FORCIBLE RAPE
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1986
street (11.7%)
business (6.3%)
pub area (41.6%)
residence (40.4%)

Table 6

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery is taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1982	9,763	−11.2%	172.5	−12.7%
1983	8,489	−13.0%	147.4	−14.6%
1984	8,823	3.9%	150.6	2.2%
1985	10,078	14.2%	169.2	12.3%
1986	13,315	32.1%	219.9	30.0%

Percentage change from 1982 to 1986
— in number of reported crimes: 36.4%
— in rate per 100,000: 27.5%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1986

Victim-Offender Relationship	49.3%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	38.2%	Unknown
	12.6%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	41.6%	Firearm
	31.7%	Hands, Fist, etc.
	16.0%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	10.0%	Cutting Tool
	0.7%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	40.2%	Street, Alley
	38.4%	Business Establishment
	12.1%	Residence
	9.2%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.1%	January
	9.4%	December
	9.0%	October
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$7,287,657.00 Total $547.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.22	
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,964	Arrests

Age				
5.4%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	92.4%
28.2%	17–21		Female	7.6%
27.8%	22–26			
19.4%	27–31			
10.6%	32–36	Race:	White	20.3%
8.6%	37 and over		Non-White	79.7%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 5A

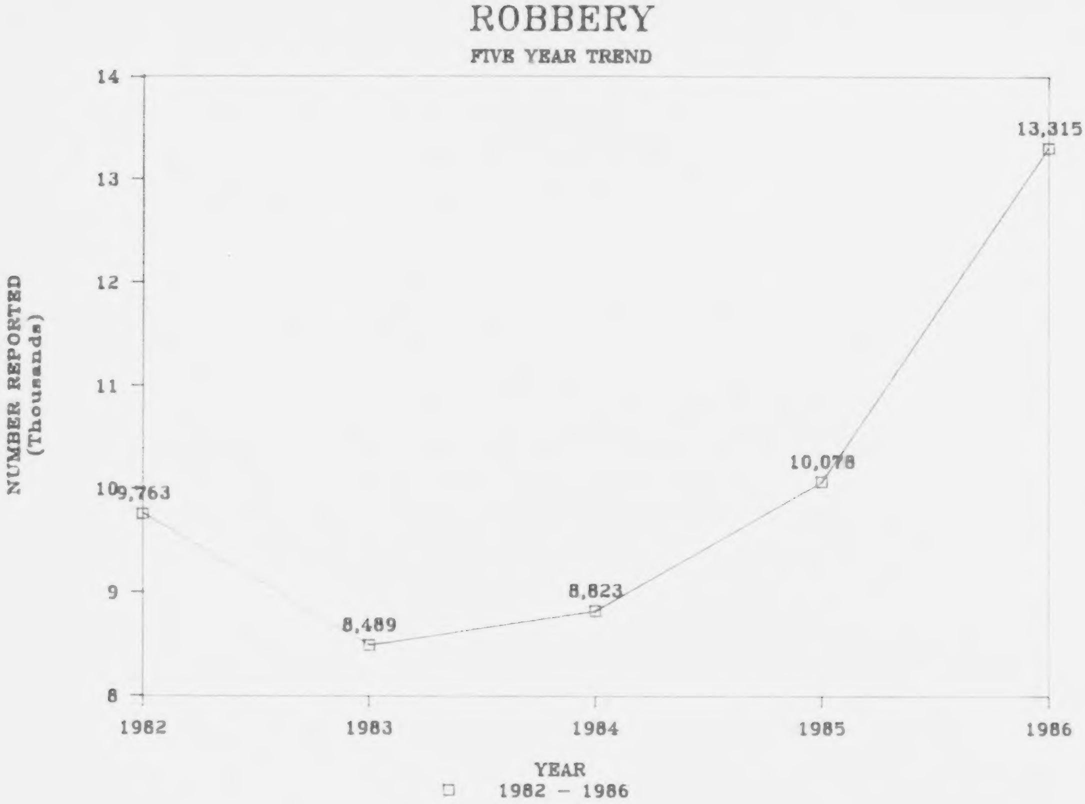


Figure 5B

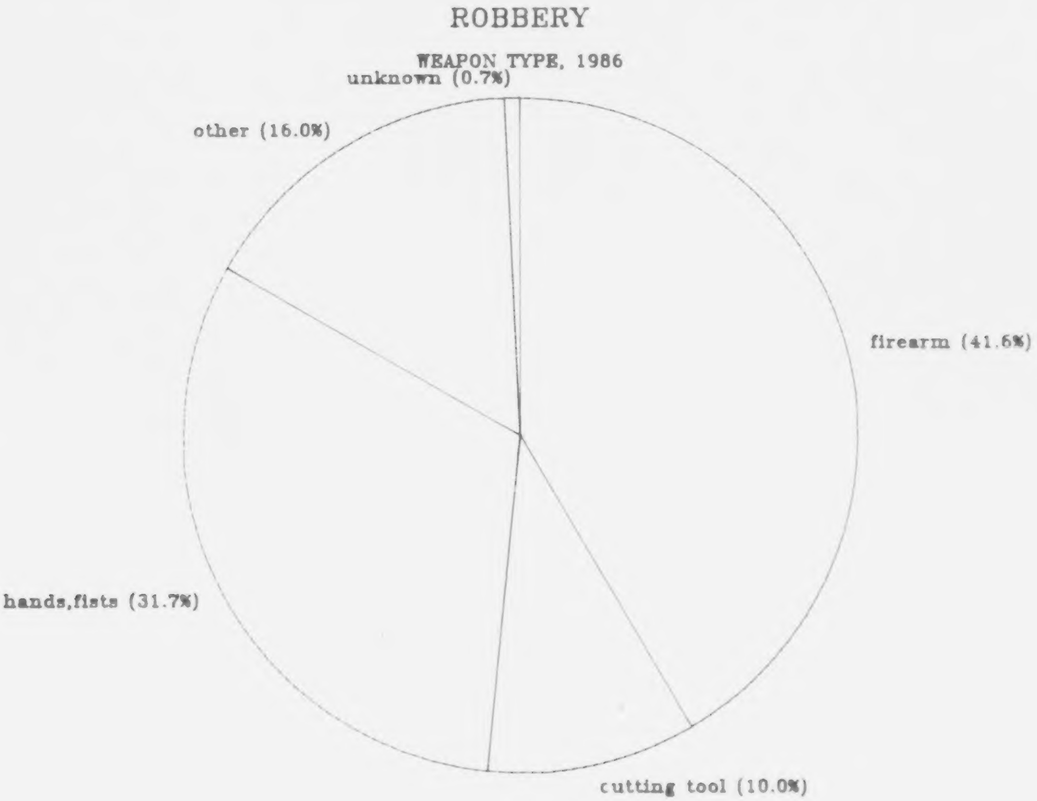


Figure 5C

ROBBERY

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1986

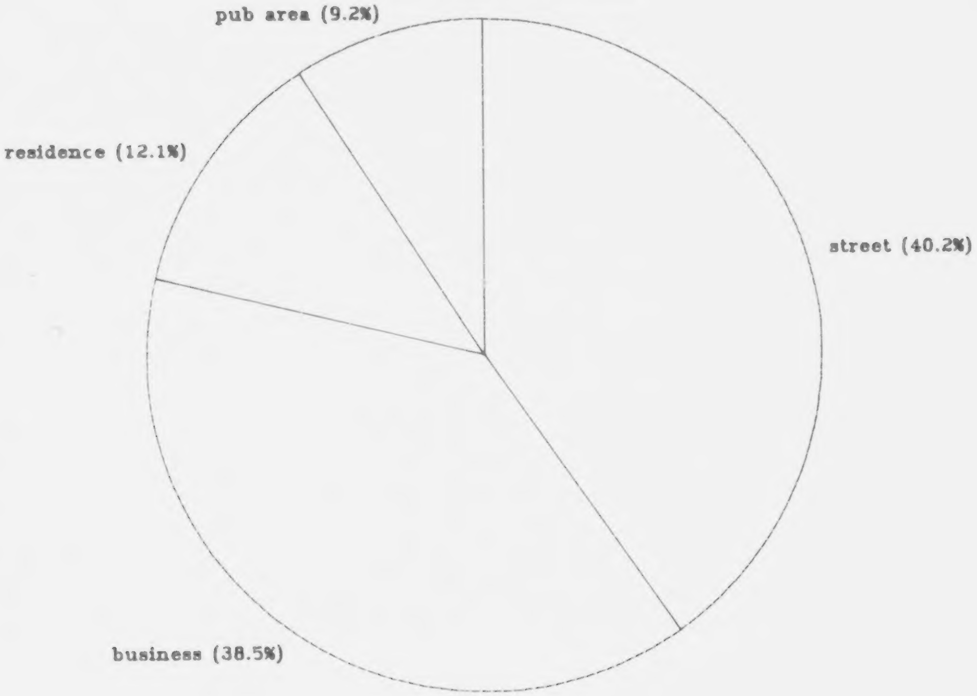


Table 7

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1982	16,484	−7.7%	291.2	5.8%
1983	15,305	−7.2%	265.8	−8.7%
1984	16,253	6.2%	277.5	4.4%
1985	16,734	3.0%	280.9	1.3%
1986	19,098	14.1%	315.4	12.3%

Percentage change from 1982 to 1986
— in number of reported crimes: 15.8%
— in rate per 100,000: 8.3%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1986

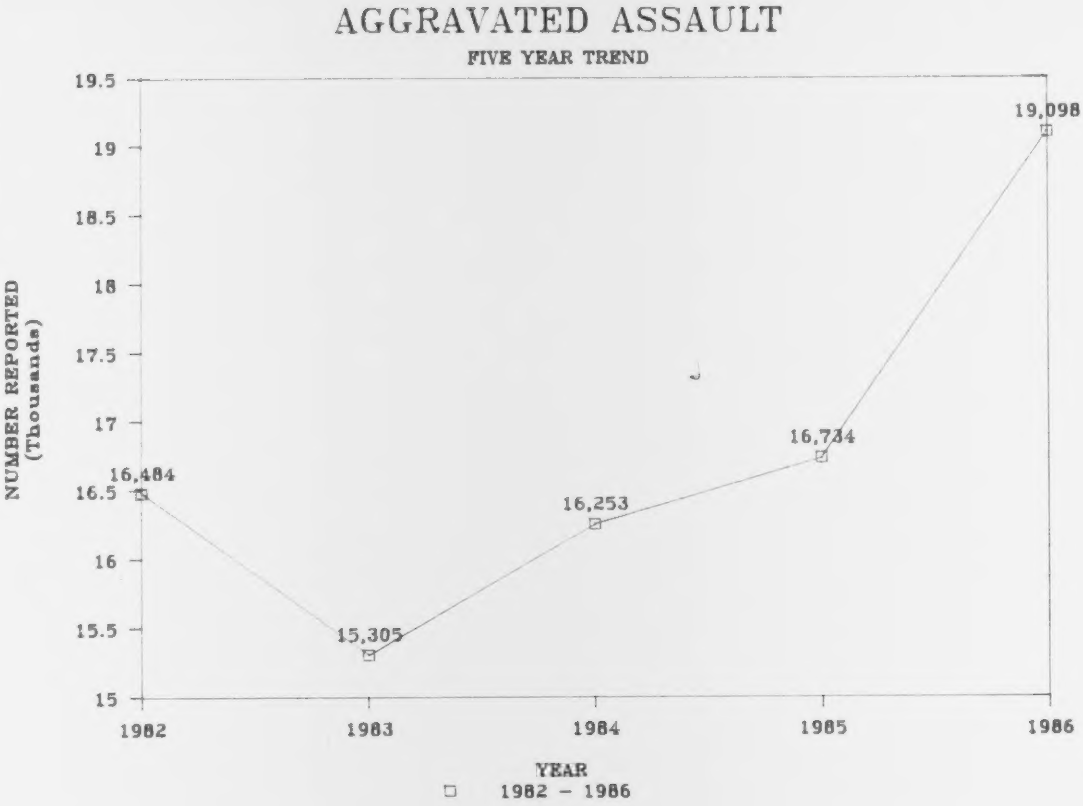
Victim-Offender Relationship	57.9%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	26.7%	Unknown
	15.3%	Stranger-to-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	33.7%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	32.2%	Firearm
	28.5%	Cutting Tool
	4.7%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	1.0%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	45.0%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	33.1%	Residence
	11.4%	Street, Alley
	10.5%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.7%	June
	10.2%	July
	9.3%	August
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.52	
Profile of Persons Arrested	10,033	Arrests

	Age			
3.7%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	82.1%
15.3%	17—21		Female	17.9%
21.6%	22—26			
19.6%	27—31			
12.9%	32—36	Race:	White	34.7%
26.8%	37 and over		Non-White	65.3%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

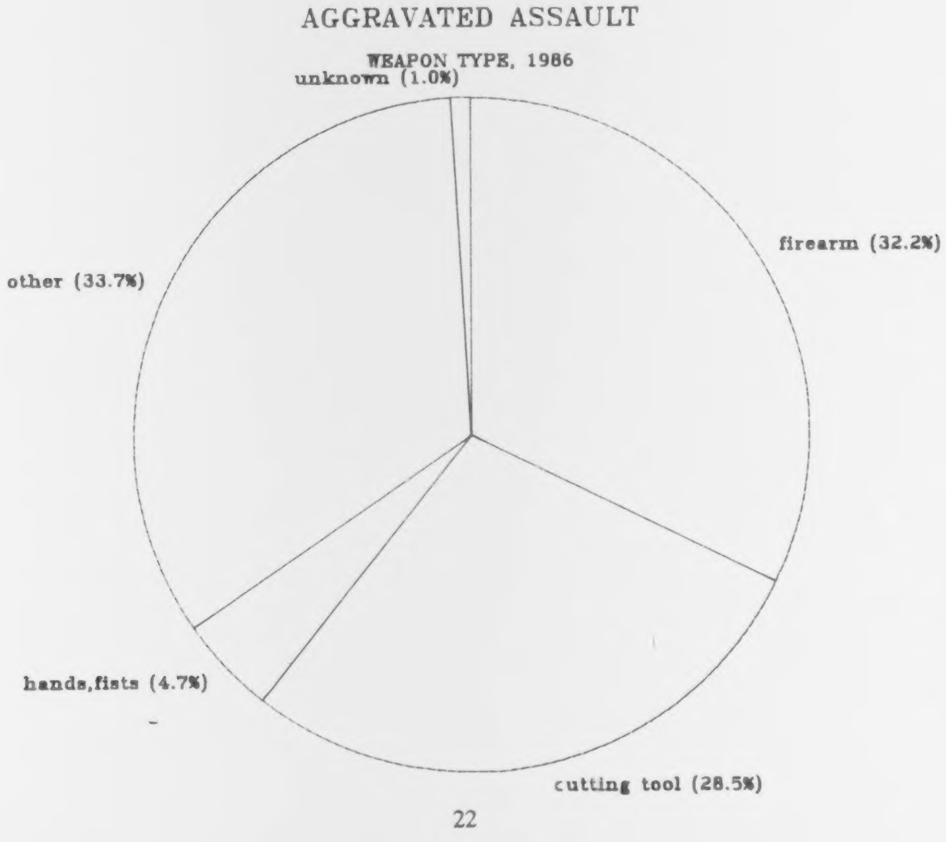
Figure 6A



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

FIVE YEAR TREND

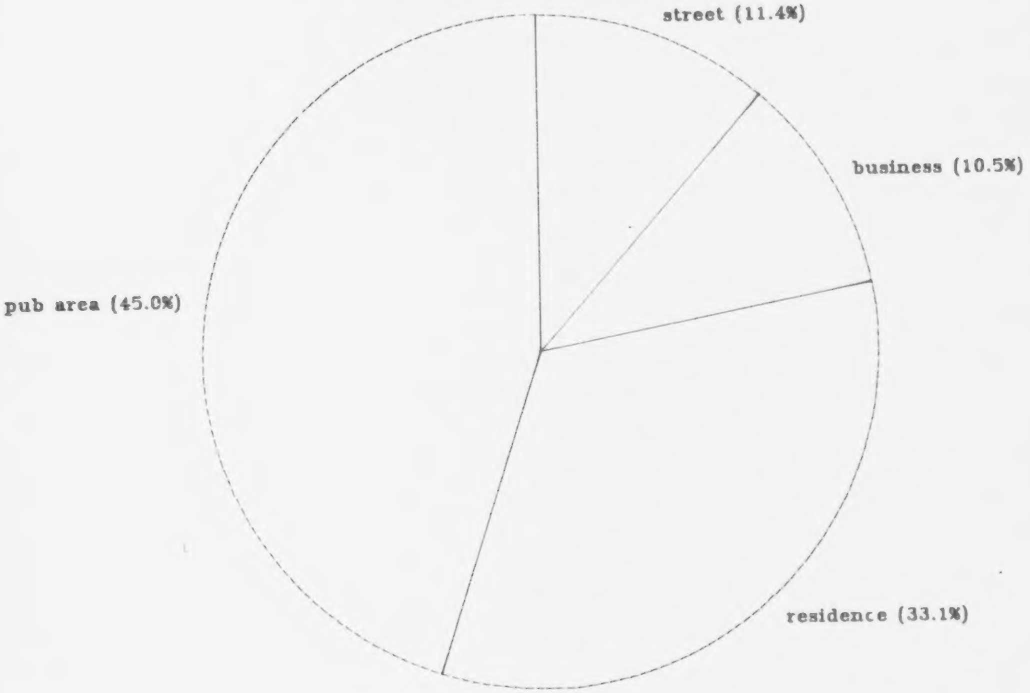
Figure 6B



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

WEAPON TYPE, 1986

Figure 6C



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1986

Table 8

BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1982	82,256	– 7.4%	1,453.2	– 9.0%
1983	70,080	–14.8%	1,216.9	–16.3%
1984	69,659	– 0.6%	1,189.2	– 2.3%
1985	77,809	11.7%	1,306.3	9.8%
1986	86,619	11.3%	1,430.5	9.5%

Percentage change from 1982 to 1986
— in number of reported crimes: 5.3%
— in rate per 100,000: –1.6%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1986

Victim-Offender Relationship	81.3%	Unknown
	13.0%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	5.7%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	66.5%	Residence
	20.6%	Business Establishment
	12.7%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	0.2%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.1%	August
	9.0%	September
	8.9%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$71,326,547.00 Total $823.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.10	
Profile of Persons Arrested	8,961	Arrests

	Age			
12.0%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	93.5%
37.7%	17—21		Female	6.5%
22.2%	22—26			
13.1%	27—31			
7.9%	32—36	Race:	White	43.4%
7.1%	37 and over		Non-White	56.6%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 7A

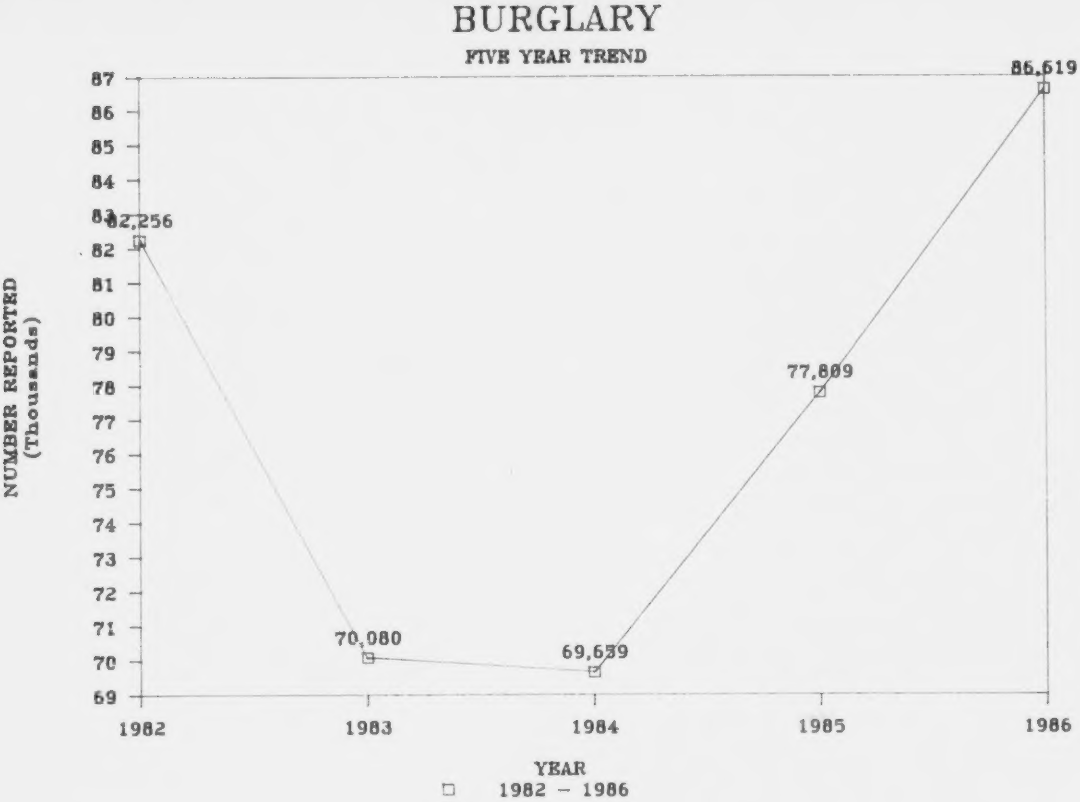


Figure 7B

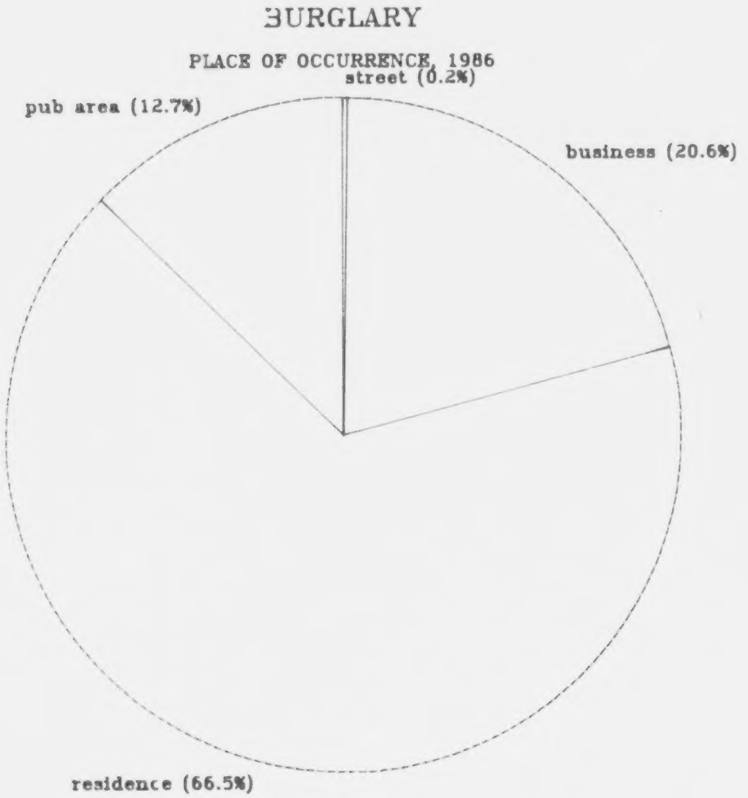


Table 9

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1982	158,935	− 2.1%	2,807.9	− 3.8%
1983	137,642	−13.4%	2,390.1	−14.9%
1984	142,732	3.7%	2,436.6	1.9%
1985	164,143	15.0%	2,755.7	13.1%
1986	177,440	8.1%	2,930.4	6.3%

Percentage change from 1982 to 1986
— in number of reported crimes: 11.6%
— in rate per 100,000: 4.4%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1986

Victim-Offender Relationship	69.6%	Unknown
	21.9%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	8.5%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Criminal Activity	36.4%	From motor vehicle/ Auto accessories
	35.3%	Other thefts
	12.3%	Shoplifting
	9.2%	From building
	4.0%	Bicycles
	1.1%	Purse snatching
	.9%	From coin machines
	.8%	Pocket-picking
Place of Occurrence	35.0%	Business Establishment
	32.4%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	29.2%	Residence
	3.3%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.0%	April
	9.2%	July
	9.1%	August
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$71,609,805.00 Total $404.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.16	
Profile of Persons Arrested	28,038	Arrests

Age				
11.6%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	69.2%
28.5%	17–21		Female	30.8%
19.5%	22–26			
15.3%	27–31			
9.8%	32–36	Race:	White	41.4%
15.3%	37 and over		Non-White	58.6%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 8A

LARCENY

FIVE YEAR TREND

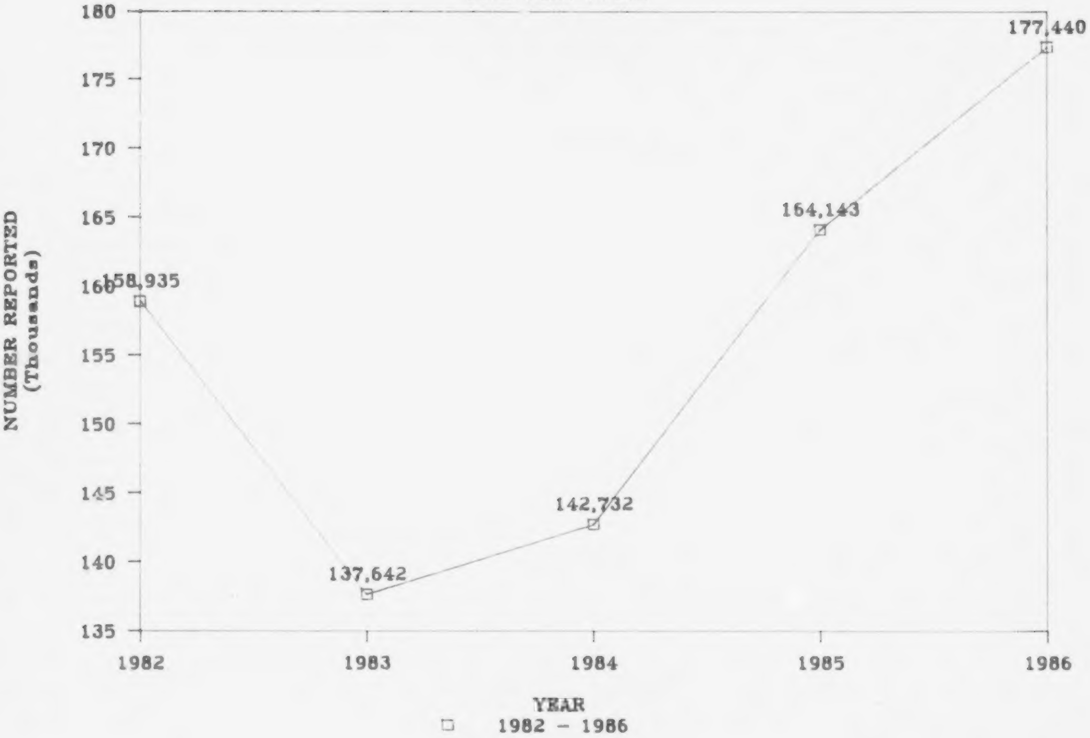


Figure 8B

LARCENY

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, 1986

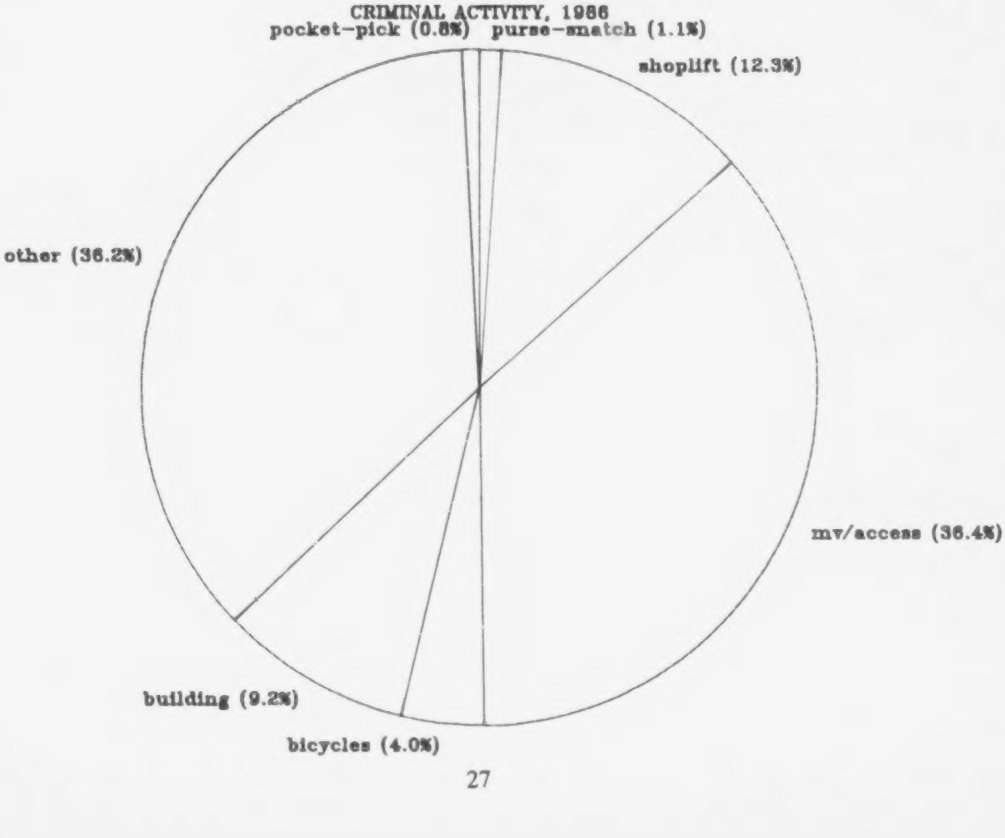


Figure 8C

LARCENY

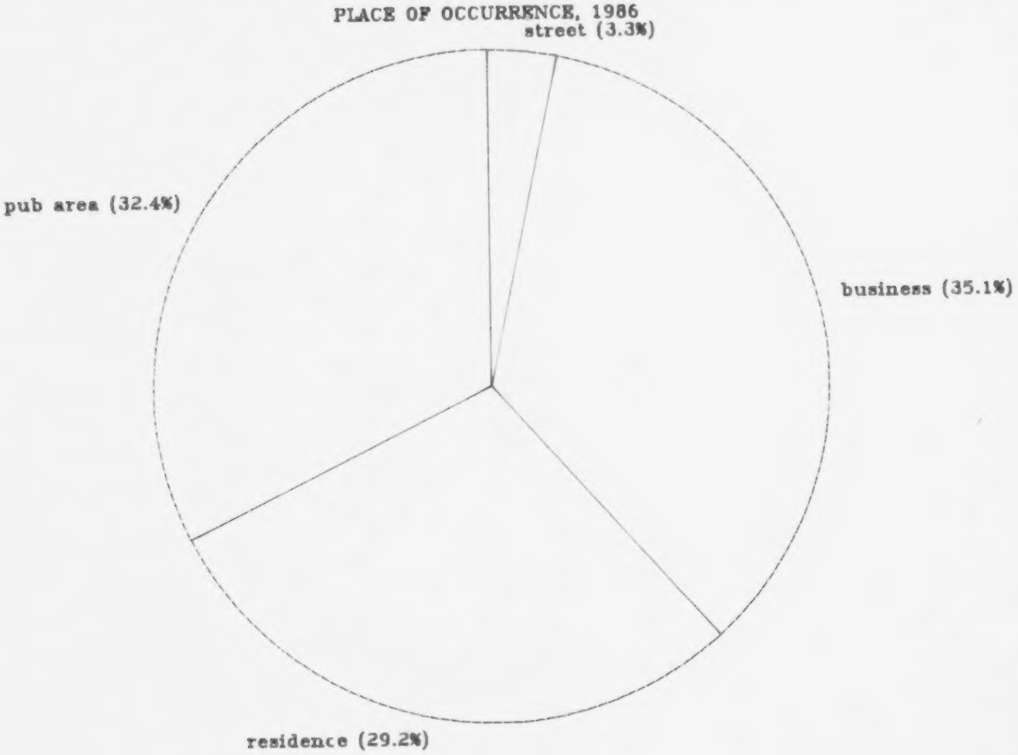


Table 10

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1982	17,765	− 1.6%	313.9	− 3.3%
1983	15,954	−10.2%	277.0	−11.8%
1984	17,626	10.5%	300.9	8.6%
1985	22,868	29.7%	383.9	27.6%
1986	27,868	21.9%	460.2	19.9%

Percentage change from 1982 to 1986
— in number of reported crimes: 56.9%
— in rate per 100,000: 46.6%

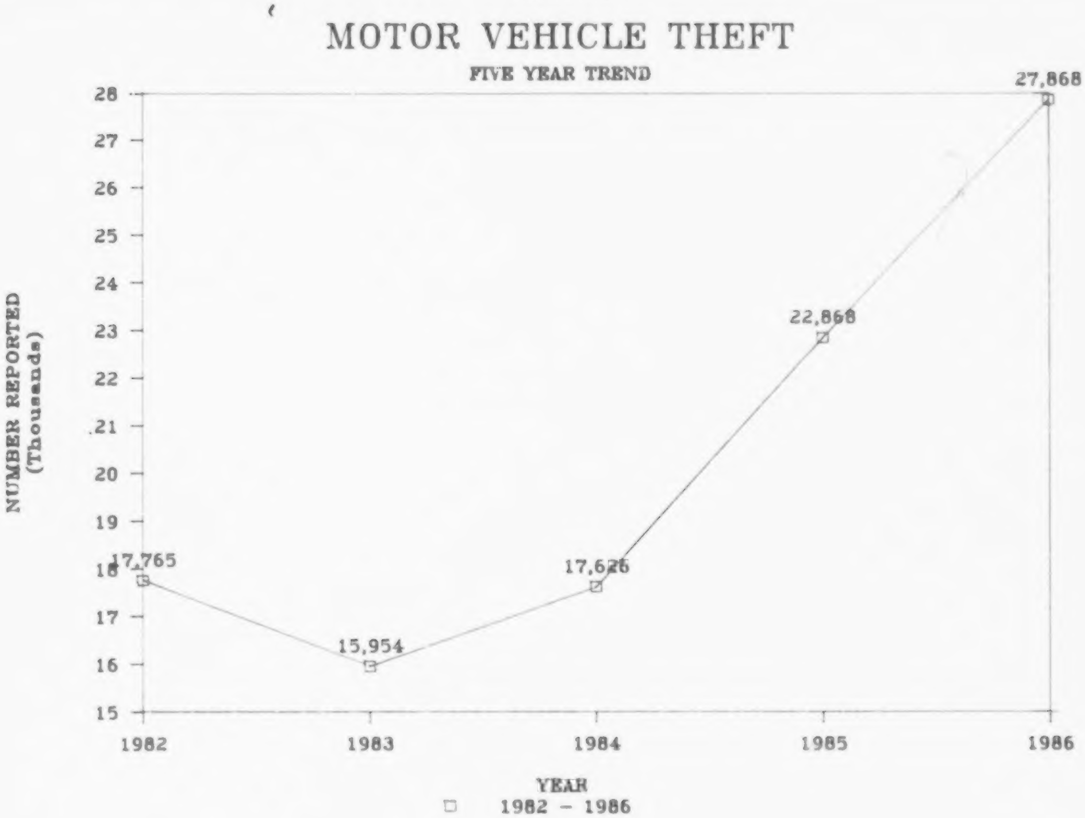
CHARACTERISTICS, 1986

Victim-Offender Relationship	76.1%	Unknown
	13.6%	Stranger-to-Stranger
	10.3%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	44.2%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	29.1%	Residence
	21.1%	Business Establishment
	5.6%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.8%	August
	9.5%	October
	9.2%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$148,999,171.00 Total $5,347.00 Per Incident
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.09	
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,517	Arrests

	Age			
14.7%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	93.3%
37.8%	17—21		Female	6.7%
18.6%	22—26			
12.3%	27—31			
7.6%	32—36	Race:	White	41.0%
9.0%	37 and over		Non-White	59.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

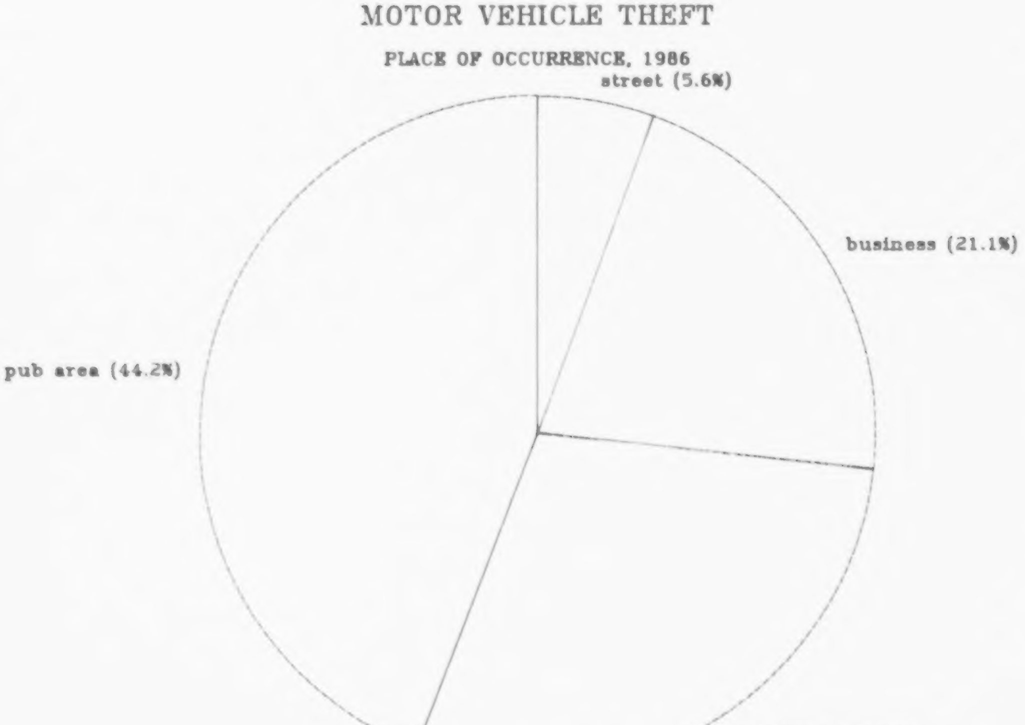
Figure 9A



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

FIVE YEAR TREND

Figure 9B



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1986

Table 11

ARSON

DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1982	1,154	− 6.9%	20.4	8.5%
1983	1,046	− 9.4%	18.2	−10.8%
1984	1,068	2.1%	18.2	0.2%
1985	1,264	18.4%	21.2	16.4%
1986	1,324	4.7%	21.9	3.0%

Percentage change from 1982 to 1986
— in number of reported crimes: 14.7%
— in rate per 100,000: 7.4%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1986

Victim-Offender Relationship	72.1%	Unknown
	15.4%	Non-Stranger-to-Non-Stranger
	12.5%	Stranger-to-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	54.5%	Residence
	22.7%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	16.2%	Business Establishment
	6.5%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.8%	June
	10.3%	July
	9.7%	August/January
Arrest/Crimes Ratio	.25	
Profile of Persons Arrested	334	Arrests

	Age			
10.8%	16 and under	Sex:	Male	79.9%
17.1%	17—21		Female	20.1%
15.6%	22—26			
17.4%	27—31			
12.9%	32—36	Race:	White	63.2%
26.3%	37 and over		Non-White	36.8%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 10A

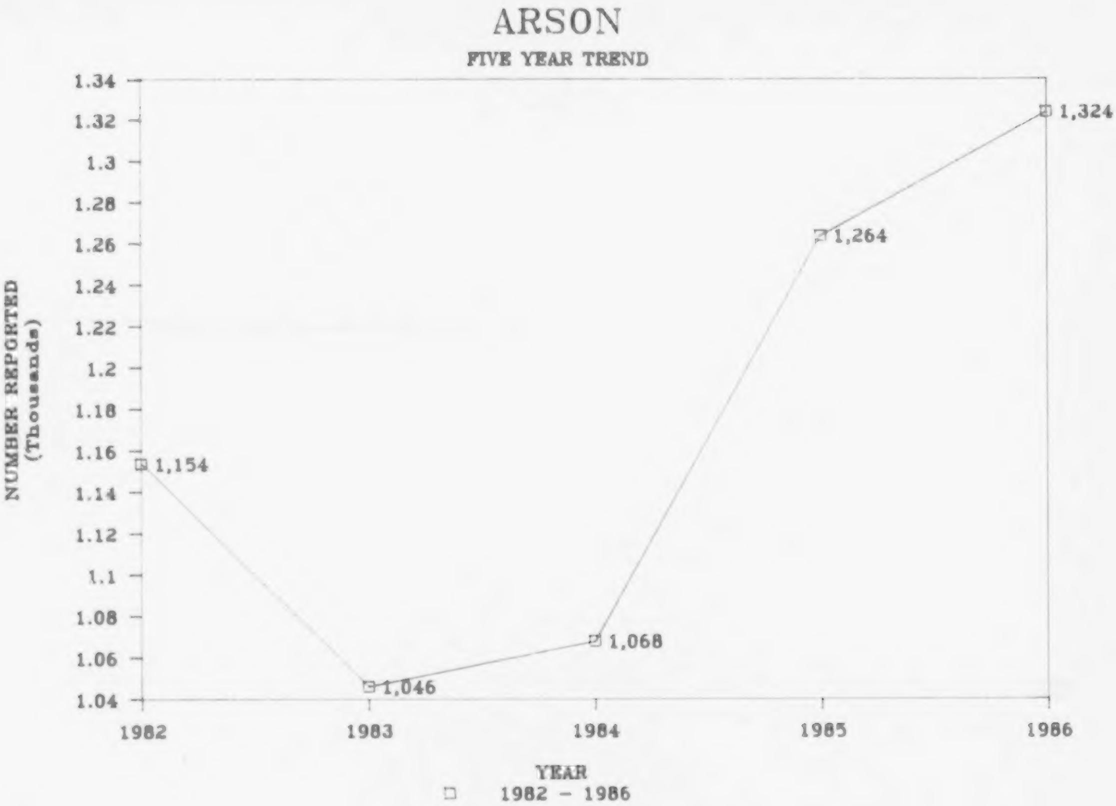


Figure 10B

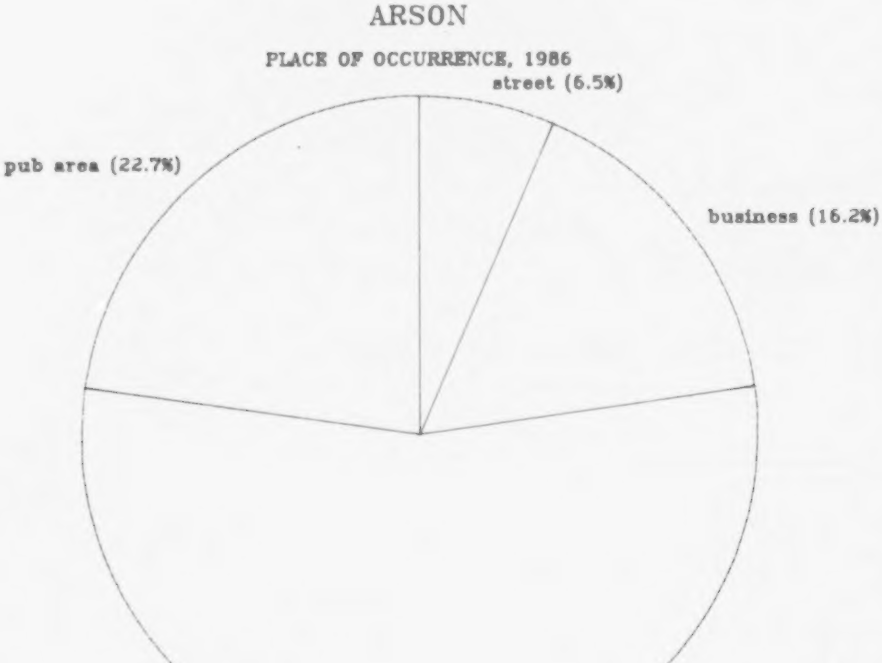


Figure 11

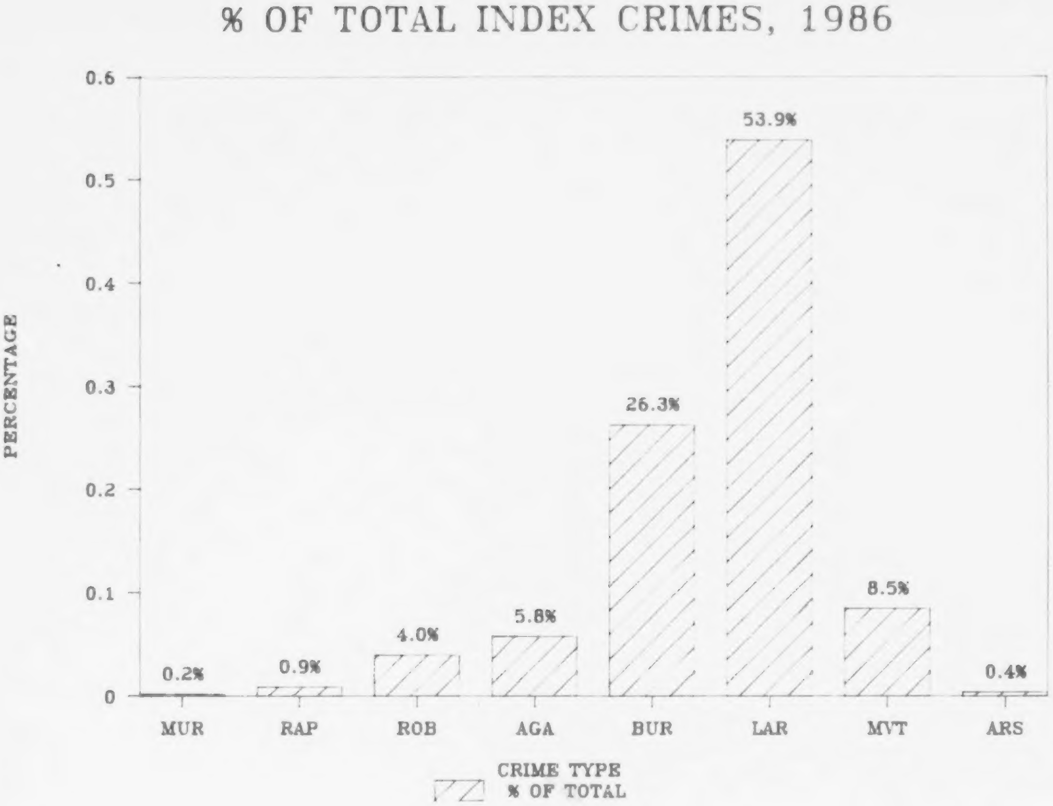

% OF TOTAL INDEX CRIMES, 1986
PERCENTAGE
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
0.2%
0.9%
4.0%
5.8%
26.3%
53.9%
8.5%
0.4%
MUR
RAP
ROB
AGA
BUR
LAR
MVT
ARS
CRIME TYPE
% OF TOTAL

Table 12

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDEX CRIMES, 1986

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Victim-Perpetrator Relationship (%)								
Reported Stranger-to-Stranger	8.6%	31.7%	49.3%	15.3%	13.0%	21.9%	13.6%	12.5%
Reported non-stranger-to-non-stranger	39.2%	41.3%	12.6%	57.9%	5.7%	8.5%	10.3%	15.4%
Relationship not known	52.2%	27.0%	38.2%	26.7%	81.3%	69.6%	76.1%	72.1%
Weapon Used (%)								
Firearm	53.8%	9.0%	41.6%	32.2%				
Cutting Tool	13.5%	10.6%	10.0%	28.5%				
Hands, fists, etc.	3.5%	48.1%	31.7%	4.7%				
Other dangerous weapons	13.6%	17.6%	16.0%	33.7%				
Unknown	15.6%	14.7%	0.7%	1.0%				
Property Stolen								
Total value	$44,741	$124,284	$7,287,657		$71,326,547	$71,609,805	$148,999,171	
Value per incident	$ 69	$ 44	$ 547		$ 823	$ 404	$ 5,347	
Occurrence (%)								
Street, alley	7.5%	11.7%	40.2%	11.4%	0.2%	3.3%	5.6%	6.5%
Service station	0.5%	0.5%	2.4%	0.4%	0.6%	2.2%	0.8%	0.2%
Chain store	0.9%	0.7%	10.7%	1.3%	1.4%	6.8%	1.1%	1.4%
Bank	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Other commercial business	6.6%	5.1%	23.7%	8.7%	18.5%	25.9%	19.1%	14.4%
Residence	43.8%	40.4%	12.1%	33.1%	66.5%	29.2%	29.1%	54.5%
Public areas, other buildings, & unknown	40.7%	41.6%	9.2%	45.0%	12.7%	32.4%	44.2%	22.7%

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 population and a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000 combined with economically/socially related counties: MSA's experienced the highest crime rates in the state in all categories of Part I crimes (See Table 14).

Georgia's eight MSA's currently account for 63.3 percent of the state's population yet they include only 38 of the 159 counties. In comparison of overall crime rates, MSA's more than double (6,701) the non-MSA rate for rural areas (3,252) (See Table 13).

These tables indicate the importance of population density as one factor in the number of crimes committed in an area. Table 40 provides specific crime rates for the individual counties that are the components of the MSA/non-MSA breakdown. The ranking of counties by crime rate in Table 40 also indicates that many of the counties that are part of an MSA rank high in the listing.

Table 13
MSA/NON MSA's, 1986

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	COUNTY	POPULATION	% OF TOTAL	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	PART I CRIME TOTAL	CRIME RATE
Albany, GA MSA	Dougherty	109,849		16	63	301	419	1,991	2,645	184	20	5,639	
	Lee	15,836		0	0	1	11	14	30	8	0	64	
Albany, GA MSA Total		125,685	2.1%	16	63	302	430	2,005	2,675	192	20	5,703	4,538
Athens, GA MSA	Clarke	78,464		4	57	99	326	1,350	3,589	278	23	5,726	
	Jackson	27,367		4	7	12	70	231	359	56	5	744	
	Madison	20,049		0	0	1	34	116	142	31	6	330	
	Oconee	15,734		0	0	0	2	47	39	11	1	100	
Athens, GA MSA Total		141,614	2.3%	8	64	112	432	1,744	4,129	376	35	6,900	4,872
Atlanta, GA MSA	Barrow	23,779		3	8	12	54	278	586	71	5	1,017	
	Butts'	15,264		1	3	9	8	110	84	17	0	232	
	Cherokee	66,129		3	8	18	74	420	650	96	8	1,277	
	Clayton	175,193		5	50	228	372	2,312	5,490	823	27	9,307	
	Cobb	344,277		23	107	562	393	4,281	10,446	2,012	95	17,919	
	Coweta	43,142		3	9	20	50	467	722	79	6	1,356	
	DeKalb	518,475		33	253	1,529	867	10,653	22,992	4,395	102	40,824	
	Douglas	72,222		3	12	38	108	580	1,301	230	18	2,290	
	Fayette	49,282		2	3	8	39	369	750	73	2	1,246	
	Forsyth	34,498		0	8	5	27	444	680	121	9	1,294	
	Fulton	621,144		209	939	6,575	7,691	19,881	42,333	10,480	74	88,182	
	Gwinnett	244,454		5	65	189	415	3,516	7,999	1,201	120	13,510	
	Henry	46,735		3	9	15	74	507	854	124	6	1,592	
	Newton	38,872		8	14	25	143	574	996	72	21	1,853	
	Paulding	31,347		3	2	8	47	264	399	63	7	793	
	Rockdale	50,557		1	11	20	143	490	1,191	131	3	1,990	
	Spalding	52,126		5	24	59	225	750	1,639	162	16	2,880	
	Walton	35,898		7	8	13	30	293	413	45	2	811	
Atlanta, GA MSA Total		2,463,394	40.7%	317	1,533	9, 333	10,760	46,189	99,525	20,195	521	188,373	7,647
Augusta, GA MSA	Columbia	53,317		2	7	14	70	457	726	70	6	1,352	
	Richmond	197,382		23	96	465	408	3,565	5,841	677	50	11,125	
	McDuffie	20,325		0	0	1	3	66	104	6	0	180	
Augusta, GA MSA Total		271,024	4.5%	25	103	480	481	4,088	6,671	753	56	12,657	4,670
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	Dade	13,297		0	0	3	13	78	97	25	5	221	
	Catoosa	40,893		0	0	8	23	214	383	91	4	723	
	Walker	58,479		2	18	14	71	542	640	118	15	1,420	
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA Total		112,669	1.9%	2	18	25	107	834	1,120	234	24	2,364	2,098
olumbus, GA-AL MSA	Chattahoochee	22,830		0	0	0	5	18	18	3	1	45	
	Muscogee	178,537		28	96	349	327	2,173	5,990	533	74	9,570	
olumbus, GA-AL MSA Total		201,367	3.3%	28	96	349	332	2,191	6,008	536	75	9,615	4,775
acon, GA MSA	Bibb	157,253		21	79	254	330	2,261	5,725	617	18	9,305	
	Houston	85,818		8	33	76	230	1,137	2,040	182	9	3,715	
	Jones	19,406		1	3	1	10	119	81	21	0	236	
	Peach	21,266		1	3	8	31	87	137	12	0	279	
Macon, GA MSA Total		283,743	4.7%	31	118	339	601	3,604	7,983	832	27	13,535	4,770
avannah, GA MSA	Chatham	213,719		41	138	737	669	4,580	10,436	703	92	17,396	
	Effingham	21,193		0	6	9	18	137	182	28	4	384	
annah, GA MSA Total		234,912	3.9%	41	144	746	687	4,717	10,618	731	96	17,780	7,569
tal MSA's		3,834,408	63.3%	468	2,139	11,686	13,830	65,372	138,729	23,849	854	256,927	6,701
al Outside MSA's		2,220,799	36.7%	185	688	1,629	5,268	21,247	38,711	4,019	470	72,217	3,252
tal State Agencies Reporting				0	117	166	177	649	287	89	83	1,568	
al State		6,055,207	100.0%	653	2,827	13,315	19,098	86,619	177,440	27,868	1,324	329,144	5,436

urce: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 14

MSA/NON-MSA INDEX CRIME RATES, 1986

	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY	MOTOR VEH THEFT	ARSON
TOTAL MSA	12.2	55.8	304.8	360.7	1,704.9	3,618.0	622.0	22.3
NON-MSA	8.3	31.0	73.4	237.2	956.7	1,743.1	181.0	21.2

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

The five year trend from 1982-1986 indicates that Index crimes peaked during 1986. After a sharp decline in 1983, figures are again on an upward pattern. The total increase for Index crimes in 1986 was 11.1 percent (Table 15). Examination of rates for individual Index crimes shows that all increased in 1985 and 1986 with the exception of rape which dropped by 0.8 percent in 1986 (Table 16).

Table 17 indicates that Georgia, the South and the United States experienced an increase for Index crimes for 1986.

CHANGES IN CRIME RATES

Crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are the product of changes in both the number of crimes reported and population. For this reason, analysis of crime rate comparison is important since comparable groups, whether counties or states or specific groups of persons of a certain age range, race, or sex, can be compared to determine a rate per 100,000 persons. Table 19 relates crime and population from 1982-1986.

Figure 12A

INDEX CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND

VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL, 1982 – 1986

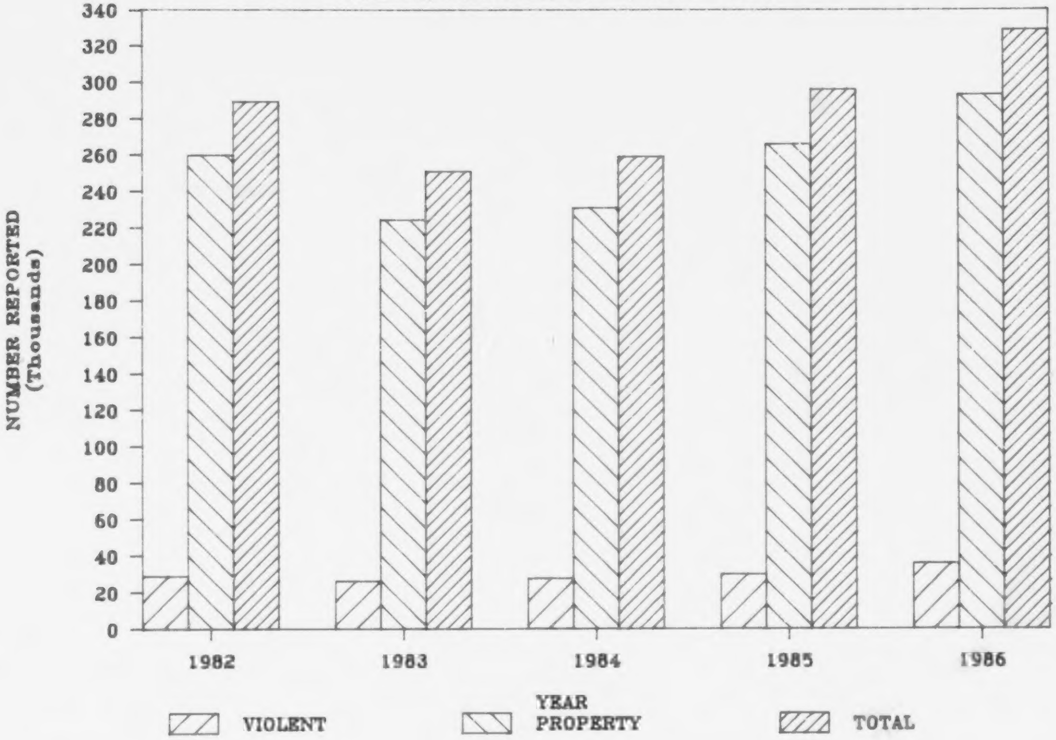


Figure 12B

INDEX CRIME RATE, FIVE YEAR TREND

VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL, 1982 – 1986

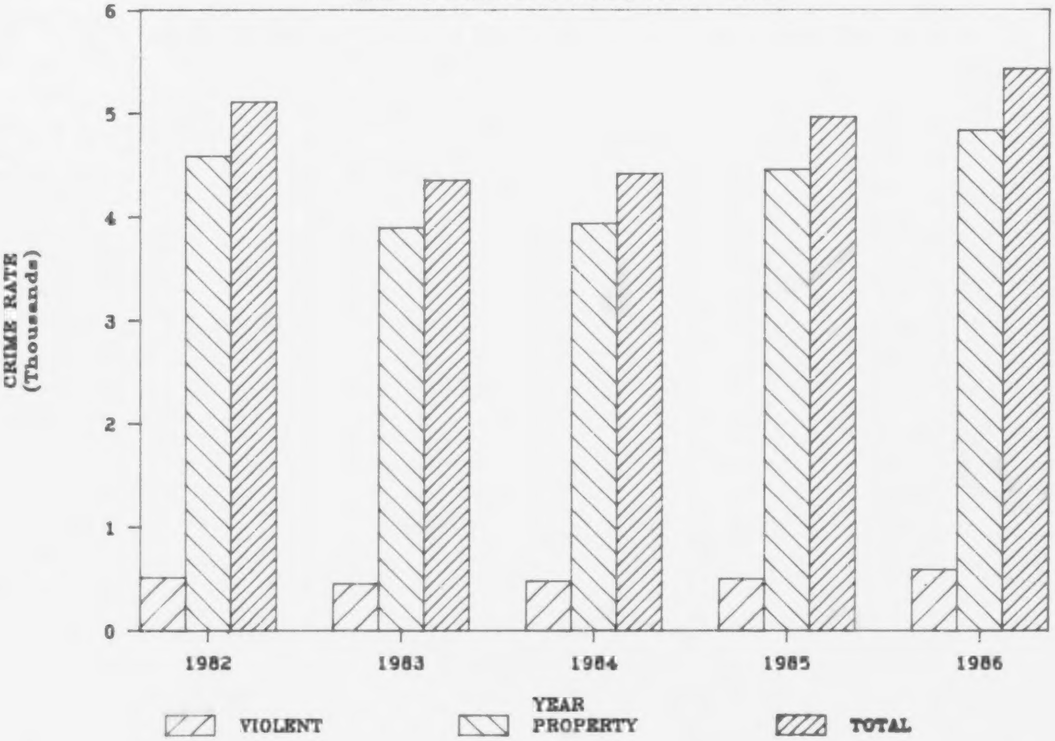


Table 15

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES
GEORGIA, 1982—1986

Type of Crime	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Murder	744	460	562	603	653
(% Change)	−11.0%	−38.2%	22.2%	7.3%	8.3%
Forcible Rape	2,453	2,188	2,530	2,805	2,827
(% Change)	−0.2%	−10.8%	15.6%	10.9%	0.8%
Robbery	9,763	8,489	8,823	10,078	13,315
(% Change)	−11.2%	−13.0%	3.9%	14.2%	32.1%
Aggravated Assault	16,484	15,305	16,253	16,734	19,098
(% Change)	7.7%	−7.2%	6.2%	3.0%	14.1%
Total violent crime	29,444	26,442	28,168	30,220	35,893
(% Change)	−0.5%	−10.2%	6.5%	7.3%	18.8%
Burglary	82,256	70,080	69,659	77,809	86,619
(% Change)	−7.4%	−14.8%	−0.6%	11.7%	11.3%
Larceny	158,935	137,642	142,732	164,143	177,440
(% Change)	−2.1%	−13.4%	3.7%	15.0%	8.1%
Motor vehicle theft	17,765	15,954	17,626	22,868	27,868
(% Change)	−1.6%	−10.2%	10.5%	29.7%	21.9%
Arson	1,154	1,046	1,068	1,264	1,324
(% Change)	−6.9%	−9.4%	2.1%	18.4%	4.7%
Total property crime	260,110	224,722	231,085	266,084	293,251
(% Change)	−3.8%	−13.6%	2.8%	15.1%	10.2%
Total Index crime	289,554	251,164	259,253	296,304	329,144
(% Change)	−3.5%	−13.3%	3.2%	14.3%	11.1%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 16

CHANGES IN INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS GEORGIA, 1982—1986

Type of Crime	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982 1986
Murder	13.1	8.0	9.6	10.1	10.8	
(% Change)	−12.7%	−38.9%	20.0%	5.2%	6.9%	−17.6%
Forcible Rape	43.3	38.0	43.2	47.1	46.7	
(% Change)	−2.0%	−12.2%	13.7%	9.0%	−0.8%	7.9%
Robbery	172.5	147.4	150.6	169.2	219.9	
(% Change)	−12.7%	−14.6%	2.2%	12.4%	30.0%	27.5%
Aggravated Assault	291.2	265.8	277.5	280.9	315.4	
(% Change)	5.8%	−8.7%	4.4%	1.2%	12.3%	8.3%
Total violent crime	520.1	459.2	480.9	507.3	592.8	
(% Change)	−2.3%	−11.7%	4.7%	5.5%	16.9%	14.0%
Burglary	1,453.2	1,216.9	1,189.2	1,306.3	1,430.5	
(% Change)	−9.0%	−16.3%	−2.3%	9.8%	9.5%	−1.6%
Larceny	2,807.9	2,390.1	2,436.6	2,755.7	2,930.4	
(% Change)	−3.8%	−14.9%	1.9%	13.1%	6.3%	4.4%
Motor vehicle theft	313.9	277.0	300.9	383.9	460.2	
(% Change)	−3.3%	−11.8%	8.6%	27.6%	19.9%	46.6%
Arson	20.4	18.2	18.2	21.2	21.9	
(% Change)	−8.5%	−10.8%	0.0%	16.5%	3.3%	7.4%
Total property crime	4,595.4	3,902.2	3,944.9	4,467.1	4,843.0	
(% Change)	−5.5%	−15.1%	1.1%	13.2%	8.4%	5.4%
Total Index crime	5,115.5	4,361.4	4,425.8	4,974.4	5,435.7	
(% Change)	−5.2%	−14.7%	1.5%	12.4%	9.3%	6.3%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 17

INDEX CRIME TRENDS GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1982—1986

	1982	% Change	1983	% Change	1984	% Change	1985	% Change	1986	% Change
Georgia	288,400	−3.5%	250,118	−13.3%	258,185	3.2%	295,040	14.3%	327,820	11.1%
South	4,220,401	−1.1%	3,932,209	−6.8%	3,892,887	−1.0%	4,302,605	10.5%	4,737,858	10.1%
Nation	12,857,218	−3.3%	11,955,815	−7.0%	11,597,141	−3.0%	12,430,026	7.2%	13,210,698	6.3%

Arson totals are not included in this table.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Preliminary Annual Release: Crime in the United States / Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 18

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1982—1986

	Georgia		South		Nation	
Type of Crime	**1982**	**1986**	**1982**	**1986**	**1982**	**1986**
Murder	744	653	9,457	8,813	21,012	20,684
(% Change)		−12.2%		−6.8%		−1.6%
Forcible Rape	2,453	2,827	28,748	33,697	77,763	91,707
(% Change)		15.2%		17.2%		17.9%
Robbery	9,763	13,315	148,966	165,835	536,888	542,683
(% Change)		36.4%		11.3%		1.1%
Aggravated Assault	16,484	19,098	252,231	304,924	650,042	831,733
(% Change)		15.9%		20.9%		28.0%
Total violent crime	29,444	35,893	439,402	513,269	1,285,705	1,486,807
(% Change)		21.9%		16.8%		15.6%
Burglary	82,256	86,619	1,175,464	1,262,463	3,415,540	3,227,015
(% Change)		5.3%		7.4%		−5.5%
Larceny	158,935	177,440	2,325,972	2,581,444	7,107,663	7,272,699
(% Change)		11.6%		11.0%		2.3%
Motor vehicle theft	17,765	27,868	279,563	380,682	1,048,310	1,224,177
(% Change)		56.9%		36.2%		16.8%
Total property crime	258,956	291,927	3,780,999	4,224,589	11,571,513	11,723,891
(% Change)		12.7%		11.7%		1.3%
Total Index crime	288,400	327,820	4,220,401	4,737,858	12,857,218	13,210,698
(% Change)		13.7%		12.3%		2.7%

Arson comparisons are not available for this table

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reporting Preliminary Annual Release; Crime in the United States; Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 13

INDEX CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND

GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1982 – 1986

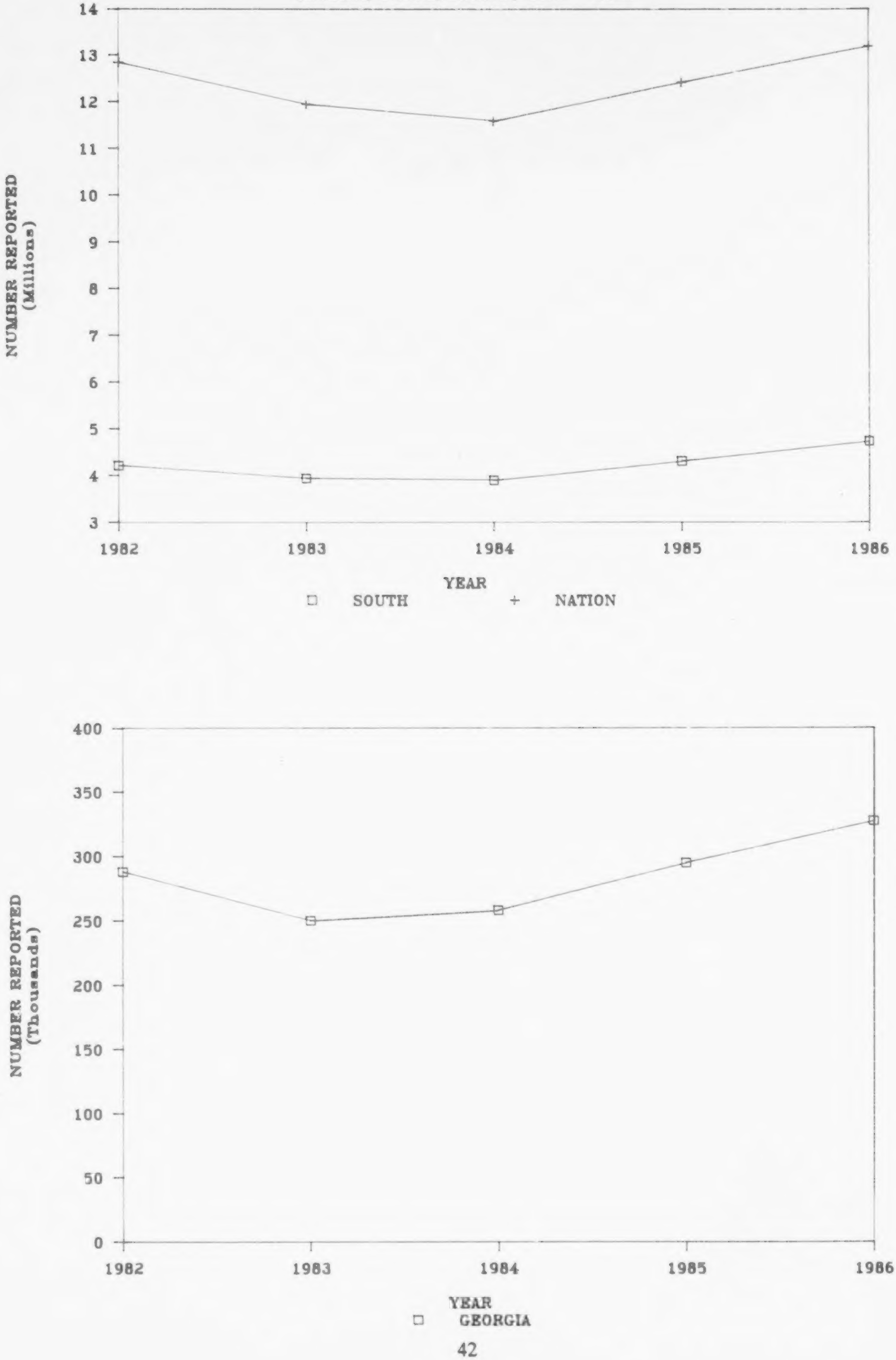


Table 19

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA 1982—1986

Year	Population	% Change	No. Index Crimes	% Change	Index Crime Rate	% Change
1982	5,660,472	1.8%	289,554	−3.5%	5,115.4	−5.2%
1983	5,758,843	1.7%	251,164	−13.3%	4,361.4	−14.7%
1984	5,857,839	1.7%	259,253	3.2%	4,425.7	1.5%
1985	5,956,564	1.7%	296,304	14.3%	4,974.4	12.4%
1986	6,055,207	1.7%	329,144	11.1%	5,435.7	9.3%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates

Figure 14A

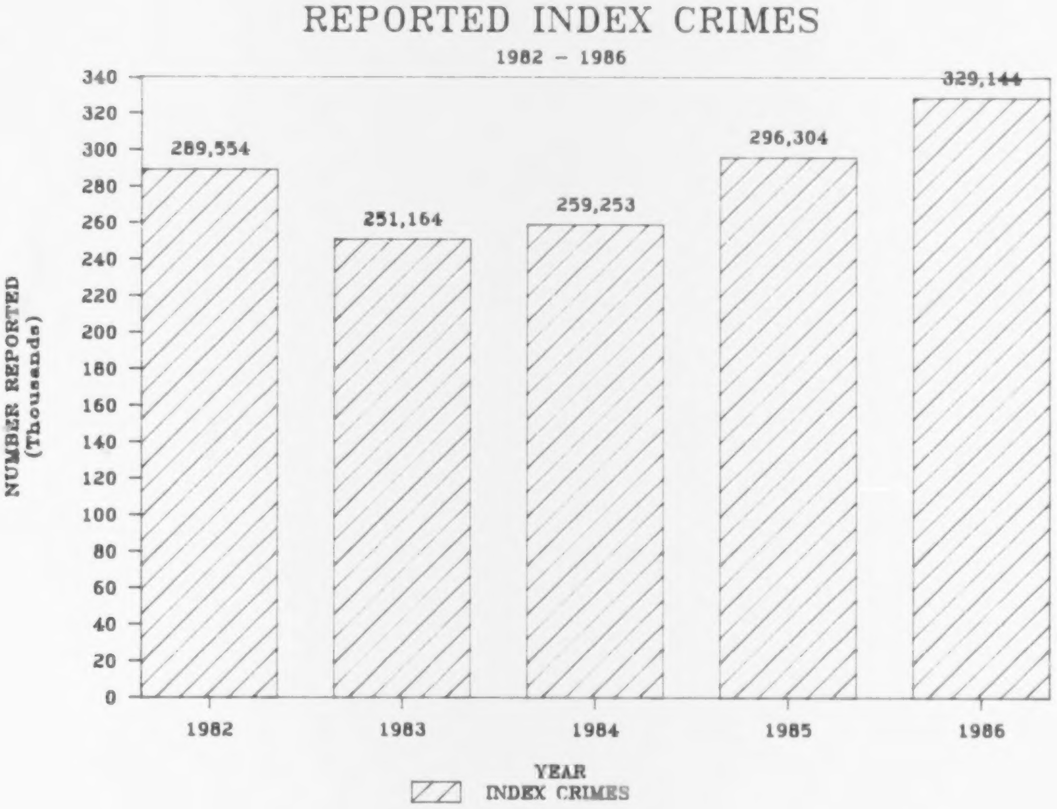
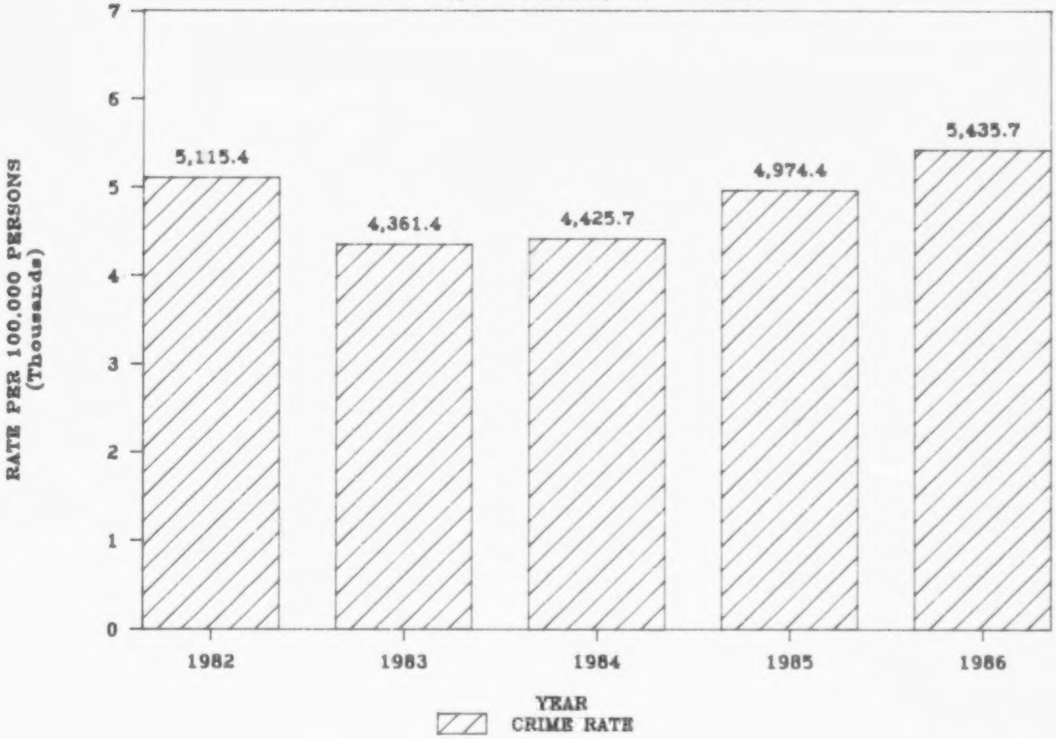


Figure 14B

REPORTED INDEX CRIME RATES

PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1982 – 1986



PROFILE OF NON-INDEX CRIMES IN GEORGIA

The number of Non-Index crimes reported to GCIC has increased every year from 1982 to 1985. DUI data for 1986 are not available as of print date, however, in comparing crime totals, excluding DUI, for 1982 through 1985 totals for other Non-Index crimes continue to reflect an upward trend (see Table 20).

Non-Index crimes have not registered the same pattern demonstrated over the past 5 years as Index crimes (See Figure 15). Because of the seriousness of Index crimes, they are more likely to be reported; however, increased public and law enforcement awareness of certain Non-Index crimes has resulted in more frequent and accurate reporting. Included are narcotics offenses and crimes against children which embody several categories including other sex offenses, family offenses, and rapes involving juveniles. (Note: Rape is an Index offense).

This section contains analyses of arrests for drug law violations and crimes against children.

Table 20

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1982—1986

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Other Assault	23,151	23,285	28,114	31,751	35,600
Forgery/Counterfeiting	6,832	6,687	7,109	8,250	9,883
Fraud	18,577	15,677	15,737	17,963	14,972
Embezzlement	633	695	1,461	2,077	2,356
Stolen Property	1,052	1,257	1,459	1,487	1,997
Vandalism	34,913	37,379	44,818	51,799	49,795
Weapons Violation	1,630	2,338	881	0	0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	317	1,013	1,397	1,812	1,411
Other Sex Offense	2,937	3,549	4,386	5,135	5,165
Narcotic Drug Laws	10,462	10,568	12,842	13,956	14,635
Gambling	283	365	432	344	293
Family Offense	2,818	2,818	2,979	3,375	3,230
DUI	50,357	54,418	53,366	61,443	*
Liquor Laws	1,497	2,367	2,476	2,921	3,739
Drunkenness	19,840	20,307	18,784	4,645	4,981
Public Disturbance	13,452	19,880	7,049	0	0
Vagrancy	546	229	25	12	18
Other Offense	29,661	35,178	50,721	70,058	87,184
Curfew/Loitering	184	214	71	0	0
Runaway	2,812	3,474	4,538	5,521	4,744
Total	221,954	241,698	258,645	282,549	240,003

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI totals unavailable as of print date

Figure 15

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME INCIDENTS

1982 - 1986

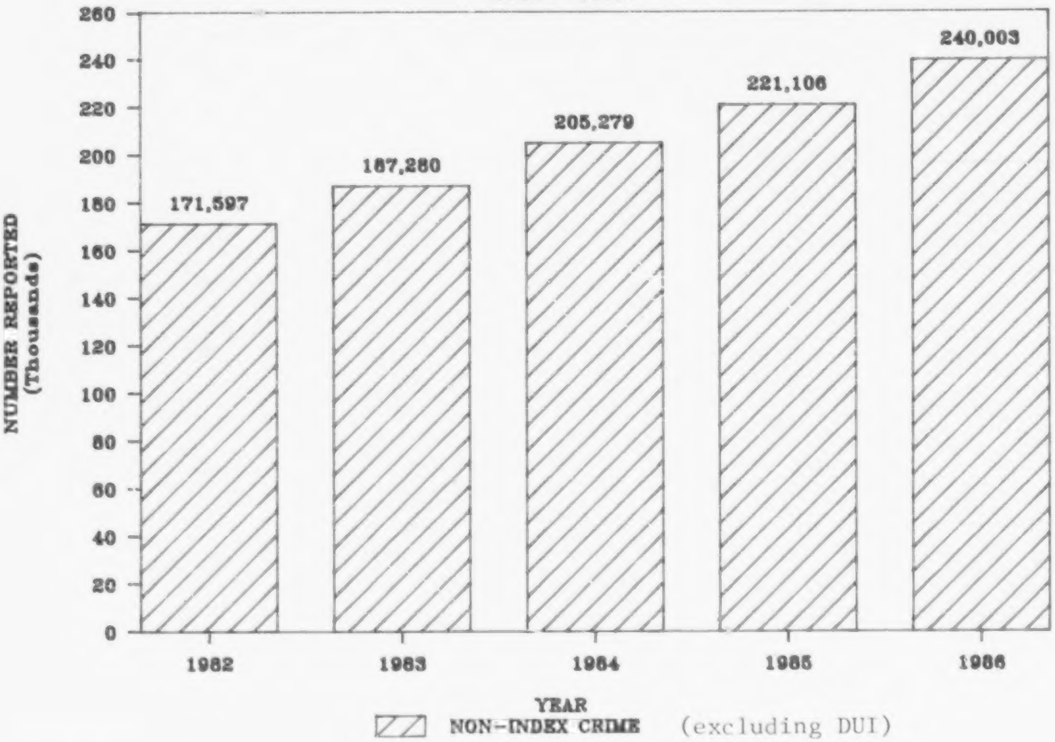


Table 21

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIMES STATEWIDE, 1985—1986

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1985	% of Total	1986	% of Total
Other Assault	31,751	11.2%	35,600	14.8%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	8,250	2.9%	9,883	4.1%
Fraud	17,963	6.4%	14,972	6.2%
Embezzlement	2,077	0.7%	2,356	1.0%
Stolen Property	1,487	0.5%	1,997	0.8%
Vandalism	51,799	18.3%	49,795	20.7%
Weapons Violation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,812	0.6%	1,411	0.6%
Other Sex Offense	5,135	1.8%	5,165	2.2%
Narcotic Drug Laws	13,956	4.9%	14,635	6.1%
Gambling	344	0.1%	293	0.1%
Family Offense	3,375	1.2%	3,230	1.3%
DUI	61,443	21.7%	*	—
Liquor Laws	2,921	1.0%	3,739	1.6%
Drunkenness	4,645	1.6%	4,981	2.1%
Public Disturbance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vagrancy	12	0.0%	18	0.0%
Other Offense	70,058	24.8%	87,184	36.3%
Curfew/Loitering	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Runaway	5,521	2.0%	4,744	2.0%
Total	282,549	100.0%	240,003	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI totals unavailable as of print date

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 1982—1986

Specific offense and arrest information for crimes against children may be analyzed to determine trends in the areas of rape, kidnapping, sex offenses, cruelty towards a child, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and child neglect as these crimes apply to children and those arrested. (Note: Data on the specific crime category murder of children are not available).

The pattern of offenses within these categories for 1982-1986 do not conform to the pattern for all total offenses reported during the same period. Reports of these particular offenses have increased each year since 1982, with a slight decrease in 1986, while the totals for all crimes combined declined in 1983, increased through 1985 and showed a slight decrease in 1986 (1986 totals do not include DUI data).

Increased public attention has been focused on crimes against children. Legislative attention at the state and federal level has mandated that these crimes be a primary focus for law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.

This increased awareness and large numbers of reported arrests for these crimes show a greater sensitivity to such crimes.

Table 22A

REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1982—1986

CRIME	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Rape*	86	85	69	25	46
Kidnapping**	90	99	115	187	154
Sex Offense***	755	832	1,245	1,484	1,208
Cruelty Towards Child	692	749	1,071	1,165	1,274
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor	374	471	453	376	525
Child Neglect	1,872	1,721	1,445	1,784	1,406
Total	3,869	3,957	4,398	5,021	4,613

Table 22B

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1982—1986

CRIME	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Rape*					
Female	1	2	1	1	0
Male	42	35	32	21	17
Kidnapping**					
Female	3	1	1	5	4
Male	13	12	10	14	11
Sex Offense***					
Female	14	20	27	25	38
Male	423	564	789	989	1,086
Cruelty Towards Child					
Female	107	111	113	163	126
Male	226	221	215	324	291
Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor					
Female	92	141	107	143	145
Male	440	568	494	504	570
Child Neglect					
Female	66	82	80	107	78
Male	4,103	3,790	3,318	4,586	3,215
Total	5,530	5,547	5,187	6,882	5,581

* Rape committed against juveniles includes the specific charges of: sexual assault-sodomy-boy-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-girl-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-boy, sexual assault-sodomy-girl, sexual assault-sodomy-boy-strongarm, and sexual assault-sodomy-girl-strongarm.

** Kidnapping of juveniles includes the specific charge of: kidnap minor for ransom, kidnap minor to sexually assault, and kidnap minor.

*** Sexual offenses against juveniles include the specific charges of: child fondling, homosexual act with boy, homosexual act with girl, and incest with minor.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting database, Georgia Crime Information Center

ARRESTS FOR CRIMES

Trends, Characteristics, Comparisons

Numbers and rates of arrests are useful measures of law enforcement activity and official responses to crime. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the composition of the criminal population, particularly as regards age, sex and race. The varied policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made. However, arrest practices for crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. Furthermore, it must be understood that because an individual can be arrested more than once during a given year, annual arrest statistics more accurately reflect the number of arrests made, rather than the number of different persons taken into custody.

Arrest data reflect the actual number of arrests reported, not necessarily all those that took place.

Profile of Index Arrest Trends

During the period 1982-1986, the number of arrests made by Georgia law enforcement agencies for Index crimes decreased 0.8%. However, 1986 shows the largest increase in reported arrests since 1982. The number of arrests increased for all violent Index Crimes. Murder increased 0.4%, forcible rape 12.2%, robbery 1.0%, and aggravated assault by 3.8%. Total violent crime increased 3.6% from 1982 to 1986. Increases were also reported for larceny (2.3%) and motor vehicle theft (15.1%). Decreases were reported for burglary (-17.4%) and arson (-8.7%) (See Table 23). Arrests were made for only a small portion of reported crime incidents (See Table 24).

Figure 16

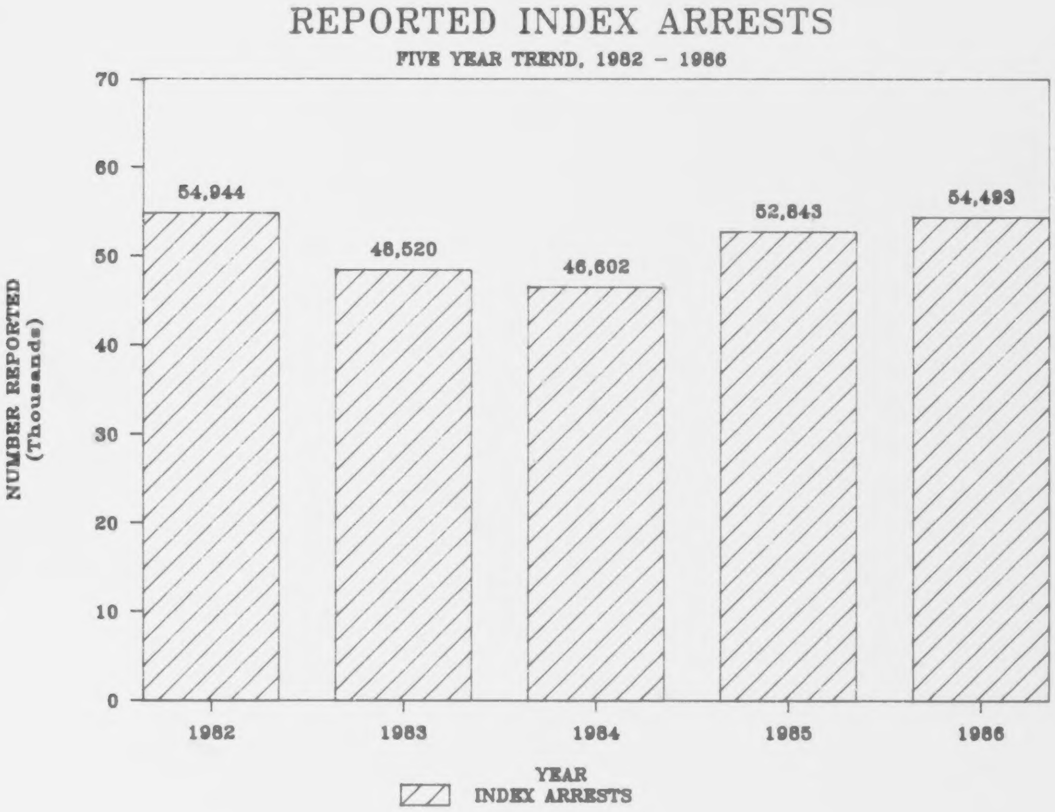


Figure 17A

INDEX CRIME ARRESTS

BY AGE, 1982

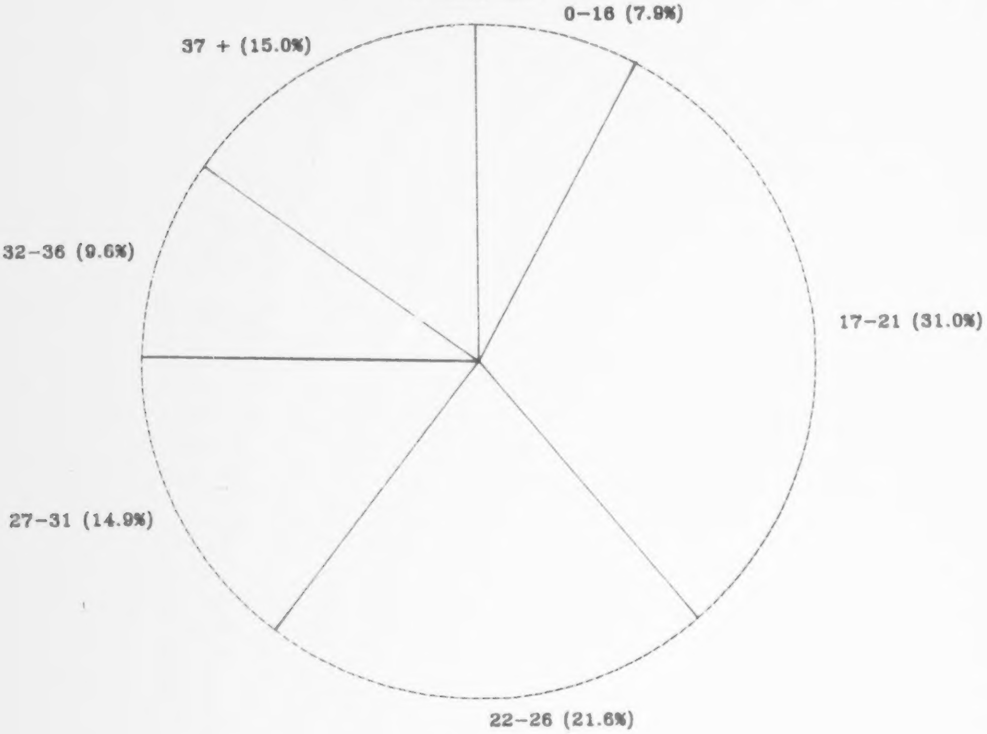
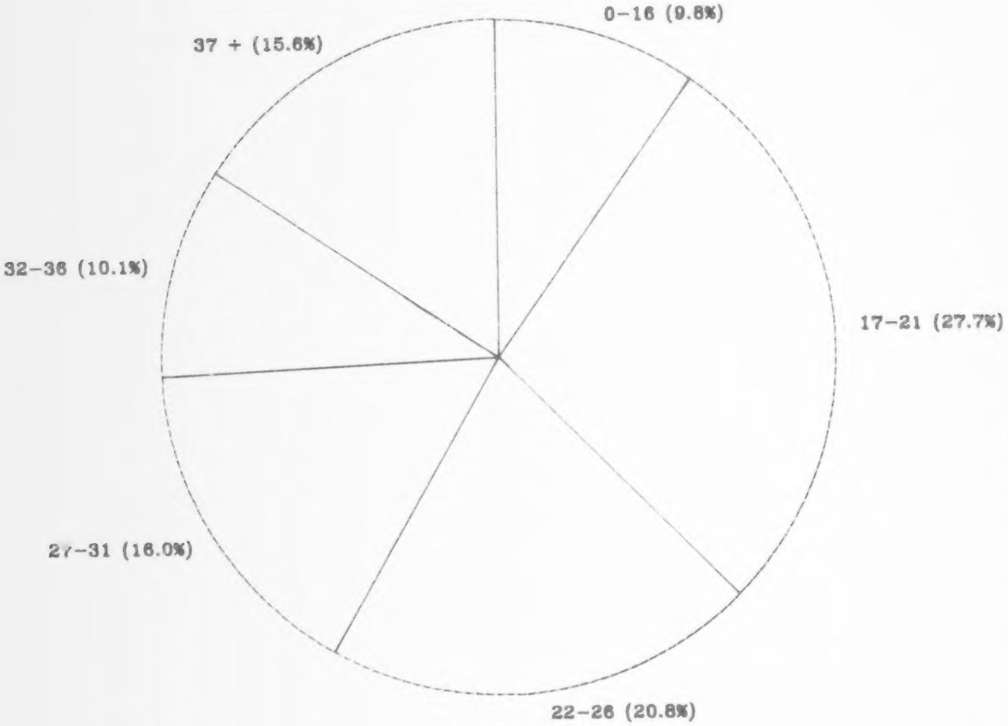


Figure 17B

INDEX CRIME ARRESTS

BY AGE, 1986



Profile of Persons Arrested

With the exceptions of murder, aggravated assault and arson, young people aged 17 through 26 were more frequently arrested for violent and property crimes. Population estimates reveal the percentage of persons aged 17-21 has fallen approximately 2% from 1982 to 1986. Comparing arrest figures from 1982 to 1986 there is a decrease in the percentage of persons arrested in the age groups 17-21 and 22-26 (even though these two age groups are still the highest in percentage arrested) and an increase in the percentage in age groups 27-31, 32-36, and 37+ (See Table 25). In addition, males were arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites were arrested more often than whites. See Table 26 for arrests by age, sex, and race.

Profile of Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes

In Georgia, juveniles are persons 16 years of age and under. In 1986, juveniles accounted for 9.8% of all arrests for Index crimes. This represents an increase of 1.9% from 7.9% in 1982. The percentage of total arrests slightly decreased from 1982-1986 (See Table 25).

In 1986, juveniles represented the lowest percentage of arrest rates for each category of Index violent crimes (See Tables 26 and 27). Table 27 indicates that juveniles are more likely to be arrested for property crimes such as burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft rather than violent crimes.

Note: Population estimates are based upon extrapolations of projections provided by the Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 23

PROFILE OF REPORTED ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES
1982—1986

Type of Crime	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1982 – 1986
Murder	668	590	574	621	671	
(% Change)	–10.7%	–11.7%	–2.7%	8.2%	8.1%	0.4%
Forcible Rape	869	923	942	1,000	975	
(% Change)	–7.1%	6.2%	2.1%	6.2%	–2.5%	12.2%
Robbery	2,934	2,677	2,502	2,687	2,964	
(% Change)	–2.1%	–8.8%	–6.5%	7.4%	10.3%	1.0%
Aggravated Assault	9,662	8,706	8,618	9,254	10,033	
(% Change)	8.7%	–9.9%	–1.0%	7.4%	8.4%	3.8%
Total violent crime	14,133	12,896	12,636	13,562	14,643	
(% Change)	4.2%	–8.8%	–2.0%	7.3%	8.0%	3.6%
Burglary	10,844	8,530	7,654	8,570	8,961	
(% Change)	0.9%	–21.3%	–10.3%	12.0%	4.6%	–17.4%
Larceny	27,414	24,885	24,173	28,281	28,038	
(% Change)	7.3%	–9.2%	–2.9%	17.0%	–0.9%	2.3%
Motor vehicle theft	2,187	1,918	1,861	2,140	2,517	
(% Change)	–5.9%	–12.3%	–3.0%	15.0%	17.6%	15.1%
Arson	366	291	278	290	334	
(% Change)	–4.4%	–20.5%	–4.5%	4.3%	15.2%	–8.7%
Total property crime	40,811	35,624	33,966	39,281	39,850	
(% Change)	4.6%	–12.7%	–4.7%	15.6%	1.4%	–2.4%
Total Index crime	54,944	48,520	46,602	52,843	54,493	
(% Change)	4.5%	–11.7%	–4.0%	13.4%	3.1%	–0.8%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 24

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES AND NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME ARRESTS, 1982—1986

Type of Crime	1982 Incidents	1982 Arrests	1983 Incidents	1983 Arrests	1984 Incidents	1984 Arrests	1985 Incidents	1985 Arrests	1986 Incidents	1986 Arrests
Murder	744	668	460	590	562	574	603	621	653	671
Forcible Rape	2,453	869	2,188	923	2,530	942	2,805	1,000	2,827	975
Robbery	9,763	2,934	8,489	2,677	8,823	2,502	10,078	2,687	13,315	2,964
Aggravated Assault	16,484	9,662	15,305	8,706	16,253	8,618	16,734	9,254	19,098	10,033
Total violent crime	29,444	14,133	26,442	12,896	28,168	12,636	30,220	13,562	35,893	14,643
Burglary	82,256	10,844	70,080	8,530	69,659	7,654	77,809	8,570	86,619	8,961
Larceny	158,935	27,414	137,642	24,885	142,732	24,173	164,143	28,281	177,440	28,038
Motor vehicle theft	17,765	2,187	15,954	1,918	17,626	1,861	22,868	2,140	27,868	2,517
Arson	1,154	366	1,046	291	1,068	278	1,264	290	1,324	334
Total property crime	260,110	40,811	224,722	35,624	231,085	33,966	266,084	39,281	293,251	39,850
Total Index crime	289,554	54,944	251,164	48,520	259,253	46,602	296,304	52,843	329,144	54,493

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 25

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES 1982—1986, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%
0—16	4,340	7.9%	3,979	8.2%	4,614	9.9%	5,128	9.7%	5,340	9.8%
17—21	17,032	31.0%	14,653	30.2%	13,485	28.9%	15,127	28.6%	15,111	27.7%
22—26	11,868	21.6%	10,286	21.2%	9,884	21.2%	10,852	20.5%	11,316	20.8%
27—31	8,187	14.9%	7,423	15.3%	6,838	14.7%	8,030	15.2%	8,692	16.0%
32—36	5,275	9.6%	4,658	9.6%	4,428	9.5%	5,273	10.0%	5,511	10.1%
37 +	8,242	15.0%	7,521	15.5%	7,353	15.8%	8,433	16.0%	8,523	15.6%
Total	54,944	100.0%	48,520	100.0%	46,602	100.0%	52,843	100.0%	54,493	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 26

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1986

	AGE					
Type of Crime	**16 and Under**	**17—21**	**22—26**	**27—31**	**32—36**	**37 and Over**
Murder	2.8%	18.8%	21.5%	20.1%	12.1%	24.7%
Forcible Rape	5.3%	24.8%	21.3%	19.6%	12.2%	16.7%
Robbery	5.4%	28.2%	27.8%	19.4%	10.6%	8.6%
Aggravated Assault	3.7%	15.3%	21.6%	19.6%	12.9%	26.8%
Total Violent Crime	4.1%	18.7%	22.9%	19.6%	12.4%	22.3%
Burglary	12.0%	37.7%	22.2%	13.1%	7.9%	7.1%
Larceny	11.6%	28.5%	19.5%	15.3%	9.8%	15.3%
Motor Vehicle Theft	14.7%	37.8%	18.6%	12.3%	7.6%	9.0%
Arson	10.8%	17.1%	15.6%	17.4%	12.9%	26.3%
Total Property Crime	11.9%	31.0%	20.0%	14.6%	9.3%	13.2%
Total Index Crime	9.8%	27.7%	20.8%	16.0%	10.1%	15.6%

	SEX		RACE	
Type Crime	**Male**	**Female**	**White**	**Non-White**
Murder	82.9%	17.1%	39.3%	60.7%
Forcible Rape	97.8%	2.2%	26.8%	73.2%
Robbery	92.4%	7.6%	20.3%	79.7%
Aggravated Assault	82.1%	17.9%	34.7%	65.3%
Total Violent Crime	85.3%	14.7%	31.5%	68.5%
Burglary	93.5%	6.5%	43.4%	56.6%
Larceny	69.2%	30.8%	41.4%	58.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	93.3%	6.7%	41.0%	59.0%
Arson	79.9%	20.1%	63.2%	36.8%
Total Property Crime	76.3%	23.7%	42.0%	58.0%
Total Index Crime	78.7%	21.3%	39.2%	60.8%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 27

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1986

Type of Crime	Total Arrest Rates	AGE					
		16 and Under	17—21	22—26	27—31	32—36	37 and Over
Murder	11.1	1.2	24.5	27.7	25.6	16.4	7.0
Forcible Rape	16.1	3.2	47.0	40.0	36.2	24.1	6.9
Robbery	48.9	9.9	162.6	158.6	108.7	63.5	10.8
Aggravated Assault	165.7	22.9	299.1	418.1	372.9	263.2	112.9
Total Violent Crime	241.8	37.1	533.2	644.5	543.4	367.3	137.5
Burglary	148.0	66.5	655.8	382.9	222.0	143.4	26.8
Larceny	463.0	200.5	1550.3	1050.9	811.6	559.5	181.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	41.6	22.7	184.9	90.1	58.7	38.7	9.6
Arson	5.5	2.2	11.1	10.0	11.0	8.7	3.7
Total Property Crime	658.1	291.9	2402.0	1533.8	1103.4	750.4	221.0
Total Index Crime	899.9	329.0	2935.2	2178.3	1646.8	1117.6	358.6

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Murder	18.9	3.7	6.1	23.3
Forcible Rape	32.5	0.7	6.0	41.0
Robbery	93.4	7.2	13.9	135.6
Aggravated Assault	280.8	57.3	80.6	375.8
Total Violent Crime	425.6	68.8	106.7	575.6
Burglary	285.6	18.5	89.9	291.2
Larceny	660.8	276.4	268.6	942.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	80.0	5.4	23.9	85.1
Arson	9.1	2.1	4.9	7.1
Total Property Crime	1035.4	302.5	387.3	1326.3
Total Index Crime	1461.1	371.3	494.0	1901.9

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 28

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1972—1986

	VIOLENT OFFENSES		PROPERTY OFFENSES	
Year	**Number**	**Rate 100,000**	**Number**	**Rate 100,000**
1972	4,616	97.80	13,465	285.28
1973	5,186	108.36	14,939	312.14
1974	7,180	147.07	23,799	487.08
1975	6,497	131.80	21,612	438.43
1976	5,792	116.21	20,412	409.55
1977	10,044	198.32	29,244	577.42
1978	11,694	230.01	32,200	633.36
1979	12,649	247.15	35,668	696.91
1980	13,200	241.62	37,156	680.13
1981	13,566	243.91	39,012	701.43
1982	14,133	249.68	40,811	720.98
1983	12,896	223.92	35,624	618.56
1984	12,636	215.71	33,996	580.35
1985	13,562	227.68	39,281	659.46
1986	14,643	241.82	39,850	658.11

INDEX CRIMES, BY RACE

	VIOLENT OFFENSES		PROPERTY OFFENSES	
Year	**White**	**Non-White**	**White**	**Non-White**
1972	1,218	3,562	5,655	7,958
1973	1,220	4,003	5,949	9,063
1974	2,051	5,166	10,198	13,647
1975	2,243	5,350	11,923	15,587
1976	2,309	4,508	11,523	14,584
1977	3,987	6,057	14,842	15,402
1978	4,676	7,018	15,312	16,888
1979	5,044	7,605	17,134	18,534
1980	5,266	7,919	18,390	18,711
1981	5,125	8,429	18,716	20,235
1982	5,245	8,888	18,858	21,953
1983	4,556	8,340	16,106	19,518
1984	4,188	8,448	15,012	18,954
1985	4,354	9,208	16,744	22,537
1986	4,607	10,036	16,726	23,124

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Note: The inclusion of arson as an Index offense began in 1980.
Some variance in crime rate will occur in comparing the yearly figures prior to 1980.

PROFILE OF NON-INDEX ARREST TRENDS

Arrests for Non-Index crimes from 1982 through 1986 followed a pattern similar to that experienced for Index arrests. Both Index and Non-Index arrests peaked in 1982 and decreased in 1983 and 1984. In 1985, however, arrests for Index crimes rose just over 13%, but were still below the 1982 level. Non-Index totals cannot be compared because 1986 DUI arrest totals were unavailable prior to publication date. They *are* comparable if the DUI arrests are omitted from the totals of the four preceding years (See Table 29).

PROFILE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR NON-INDEX CRIMES

Table 30 indicates that the percentage of Non-Index crimes committed by juveniles remained low throughout the period 1982-1986. Considering the population factor, arrest rates for juveniles for each Non-Index crimes, were generally the lowest for each age group (See Table 32). Of all Non-Index crimes, Other Assaults, Other Offenses and Runaways ranked the highest of juvenile Non-Index arrests. Though juvenile Index arrests clearly demonstrated a tendency toward higher figures for property crimes, Non-Index arrests did not show the same distinction. Other Assaults were higher in 1986 compared to arrests for stolen property (See Table 31).

Table 29

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS, 1982—1986

PART II CRIMES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Other Assault	17,452	16,090	16,661	18,966	19,766
Forgery/Counterfeiting	3,382	3,201	3,080	3,463	4,242
Fraud	22,347	20,504	19,595	25,027	25,390
Embezzlement	878	732	760	1,303	1,783
Stolen Property	2,785	2,711	2,518	2,832	3,457
Vandalism	3,919	3,822	4,133	3,975	3,618
Weapons Violation	3,622	3,289	1,078	0	0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,317	1,311	1,562	2,000	1,547
Other Sex Offense	2,264	2,277	2,249	2,636	3,114
Narcotic Drug Laws	21,145	17,428	19,366	20,778	21,478
Gambling	886	830	796	654	553
Family Offense	5,273	5,020	4,725	5,911	4,943
DUI	81,086	84,552	82,037	65,752	*
Liquor Laws	4,849	3,917	3,724	4,144	5,645
Drunkenness	36,424	30,446	25,815	5,575	5,195
Public Disturbance	18,038	17,236	5,189	0	0
Vagrancy	732	313	45	10	13
Other Offense	29,392	29,592	44,271	62,526	70,067
Curfew/Loitering	399	408	113	0	0
Runaway	399	430	521	525	546
Total	256,589	244,109	238,238	226,077	171,357

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Note: DUI totals unavailable as of print date

Figure 18

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS

FIVE YEAR TREND, 1982 – 1986

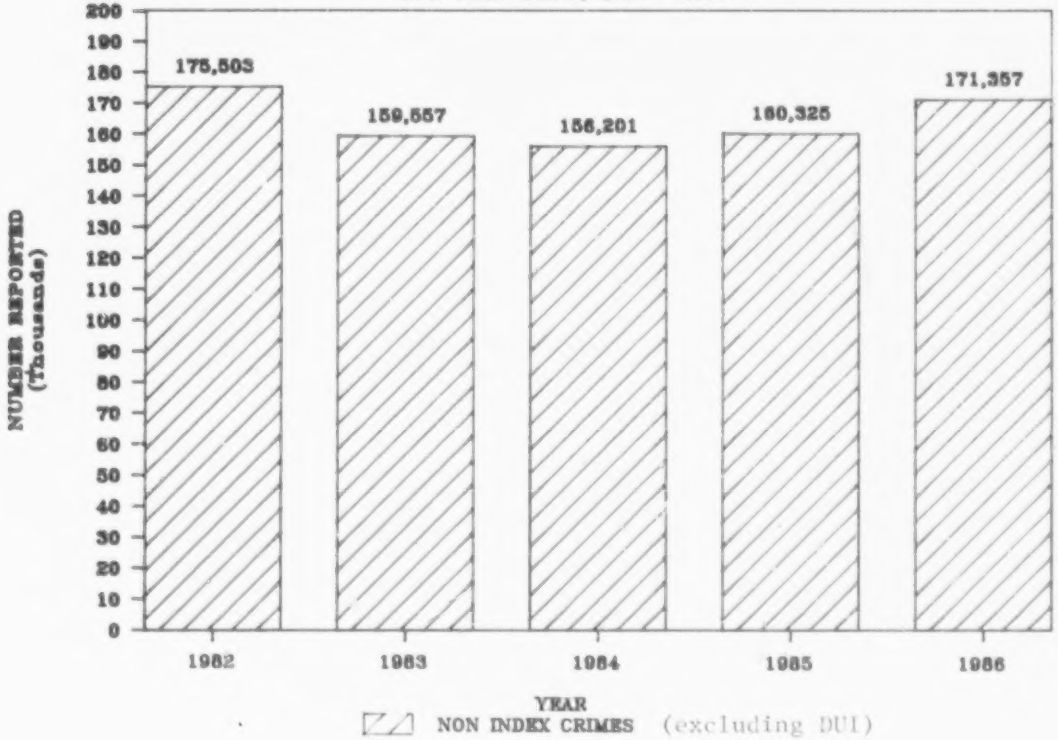


Table 30

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS 1982—1986, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%
0—16	3,849	1.5%	4,150	1.7%	4,598	1.9%	3,930	1.7%	5,470	3.2%
17—21	53,114	20.7%	46,625	19.1%	43,979	18.5%	39,116	17.3%	33,078	19.3%
22—26	56,449	22.0%	54,436	22.3%	53,627	22.5%	52,956	23.4%	41,349	24.1%
27—31	45,160	17.6%	43,451	17.8%	44,051	18.5%	44,272	19.6%	34,188	20.0%
32—36	31,304	12.2%	31,490	12.9%	31,376	13.2%	30,991	13.7%	22,926	13.4%
37+	66,713	26.0%	63,957	26.2%	60,607	25.4%	54,812	24.2%	34,346	20.0%
Total	256,589	100.0%	244,109	100.0%	238,238	100.0%	226,077	100.0%	171,357	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

1986 Total does not include arrests for DUI which are unavailable

Figure 19A

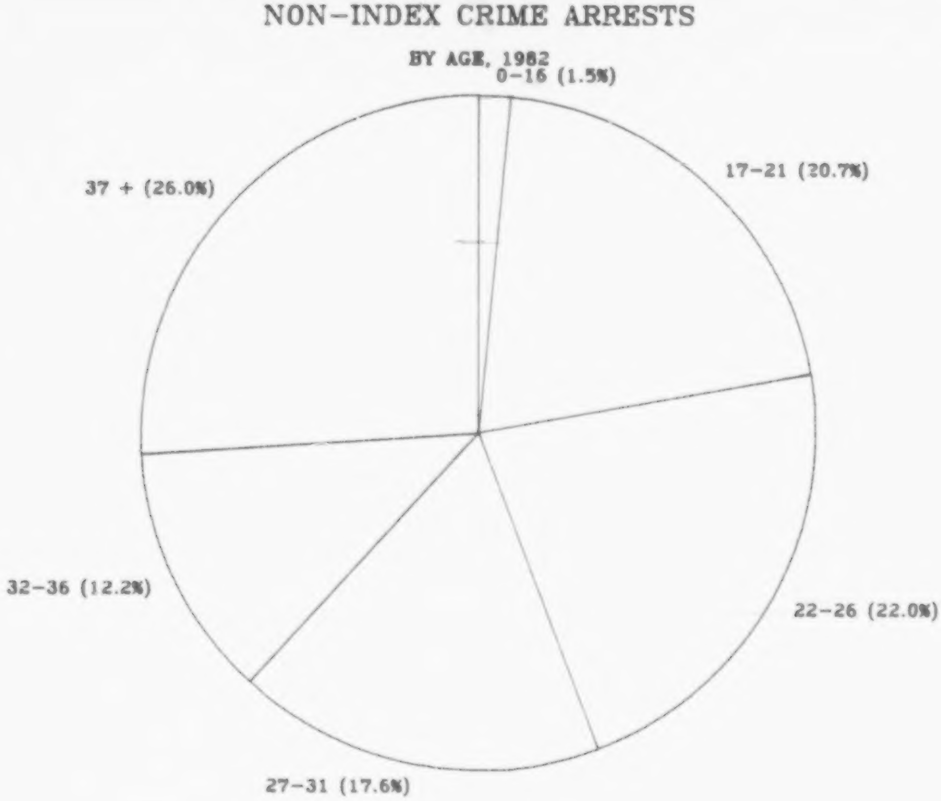


Figure 19B

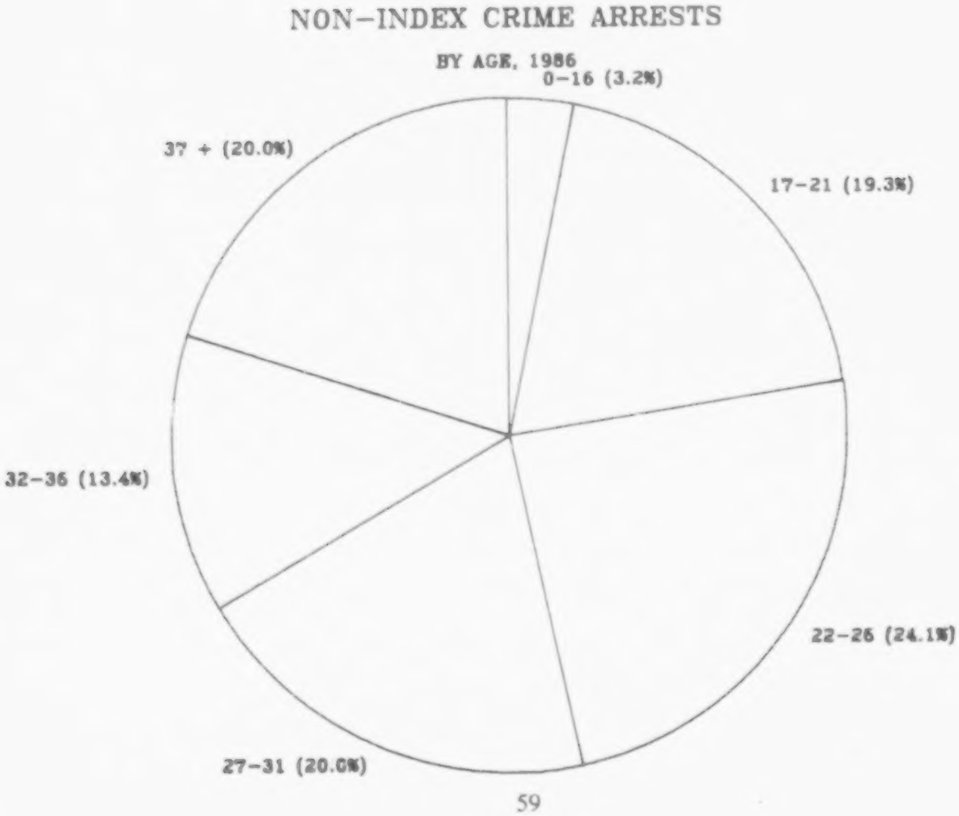


Table 31

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1986

NON-INDEX CRIMES	AGE					
	16 and Under	17—21	22—26	27—31	32—36	37 and Above
Other Assault	558	3,591	4,762	4,069	2,691	4,095
Forgery/Counterfeiting	39	1,032	1,289	924	485	473
Fraud	102	3,406	6,042	5,527	4,276	6,037
Embezzlement	6	251	432	347	281	466
Stolen Property	246	1,009	810	550	386	456
Vandalism	318	938	825	651	382	504
Weapons Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	16	380	532	338	153	128
Other Sex Offense	92	486	641	591	413	891
Narcotic Drug Laws	275	4,489	6,216	4,850	2,884	2,764
Gambling	6	46	77	75	77	272
Family Offense	427	427	1,082	1,182	959	866
DUI	*	*	*	*	*	*
Liquor Laws	384	2,646	565	545	371	1,134
Drunkenness	404	359	652	964	701	2,115
Public Disturbance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vagrancy	2	3	2	1	0	5
Other Offense	2,071	13,999	17,421	13,572	8,866	14,138
Curfew/Loitering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaway	524	16	1	2	1	2
Total	5,470	33,078	41,349	34,188	22,926	34,346

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI totals unavailable as of print date

Table 32

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1986, BY AGE

NON-INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL ARREST RATES	AGE					
		16 and Under	Per 100,000	17—21	Per 100,000	22—26	Per 100,000
Other Assault	326.4	558	34.4	3,591	697.5	4,762	916.7
Forgery/Counterfeiting	70.1	39	2.4	1,032	200.5	1,289	248.1
Fraud	419.3	102	6.3	3,406	661.6	6,042	1163.1
Embezzlement	29.4	6	0.4	251	48.8	432	83.2
Stolen Property	57.1	246	15.2	1,009	196.0	810	155.9
Vandalism	59.8	318	19.6	938	182.2	825	158.8
Weapons Violation	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	25.5	16	1.0	380	73.8	532	102.4
Other Sex Offense	51.4	92	5.7	486	94.4	641	123.4
Narcotic Drug Laws	354.7	275	16.9	4,489	872.0	6,216	1196.6
Gambling	9.1	6	0.4	46	8.9	77	14.8
Family Offense	81.6	427	26.3	427	82.9	1,082	208.3
DUI	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Liquor Laws	93.2	384	23.7	2,646	514.0	565	108.8
Drunkenness	85.8	404	24.9	359	69.7	652	125.5
Public Disturbance	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vagrancy	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.6	2	0.4
Other Offense	1157.1	2,071	127.6	13,999	2719.2	17,421	3353.5
Curfew/Loitering	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Runaway	9.0	524	32.3	16	3.1	1	0.2
Total Arrest Rates	2829.9	5,470	337.0	33,078	6425.2	41,349	7959.7

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI totals unavailable as of print date

Table 32

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1986, BY AGE

AGE					
27—31	Per 100,000	32—36	Per 100,000	37 and Above	Per 100,000
4,069	770.9	2,691	545.7	4,095	172.3
924	175.1	485	98.4	473	19.9
5,527	1047.1	4,276	867.2	6,037	254.0
347	65.7	281	57.0	466	19.6
550	104.2	386	78.3	456	19.2
651	123.3	382	77.5	504	21.2
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
338	64.0	153	31.0	128	5.4
591	112.0	413	83.8	891	37.5
4,850	918.9	2,884	584.9	2,764	116.3
75	14.2	77	15.6	272	11.4
1,182	223.9	959	194.5	866	36.4
*	*	*	*	*	*
545	103.3	371	75.2	1,134	47.7
964	182.6	701	142.2	2,115	89.0
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.2
13,572	2571.3	8,866	1798.0	14,138	594.8
0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	0.4	1	0.2	2	0.1
34,188	6477.2	22,926	4649.4	34,346	1445.0

Table 33

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS STATEWIDE BY SEX AND RACE, 1986

NON-INDEX CRIMES	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	White	Percent	Non-White	Percent
Other Assault	16,768	84.8%	2,998	15.2%	9,895	50.1%	9,871	49.9%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,754	64.9%	1,488	35.1%	1,899	44.8%	2,343	55.2%
Fraud	13,511	53.2%	11,879	46.8%	15,891	62.6%	9,499	37.4%
Embezzlement	1,374	77.1%	409	22.9%	1,116	62.6%	667	37.4%
Stolen Property	3,065	88.7%	392	11.3%	1,171	33.9%	2,286	66.1%
Vandalism	3,099	85.7%	519	14.3%	1,826	50.5%	1,792	49.5%
Weapons Violation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	735	47.5%	812	52.5%	670	43.3%	877	56.7%
Other Sex Offense	2,896	93.0%	218	7.0%	1,774	57.0%	1,340	43.0%
Narcotic Drug Laws	17,891	83.3%	3,587	16.7%	10,846	50.5%	10,632	49.5%
Gambling	468	84.6%	85	15.4%	77	13.9%	476	86.1%
Family Offense	4,478	90.6%	465	9.4%	2,250	45.5%	2,693	54.5%
DUI	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—
Liquor Laws	4,874	86.3%	771	13.7%	3,486	61.8%	2,159	38.2%
Drunkenness	4,789	92.2%	406	7.8%	2,052	39.5%	3,143	60.5%
Public Disturbance	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vagrancy	10	76.9%	3	23.1%	5	38.5%	8	61.5%
Other Offense	58,798	83.9%	11,269	16.1%	35,031	50.0%	35,036	50.0%
Curfew/Loitering	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Runaway	172	31.5	374	68.5%	350	64.1%	196	35.9%
Total Arrest Rates	135,682	79.2%	35,675	20.8%	88,339	51.6%	83,018	48.4%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*DUI totals unavailable as of print date

DRUG VIOLATIONS 1982—1986

Though violations of drug laws are not Index offenses, drug offenses challenge the resources of law enforcement from the level of the street sale to the massive organizations which manufacture, import, and distribute drugs in the United States.

For 1982 and 1983 arrests for drug violations in Georgia decreased from 21,145 to 17,428. The total steadily increased to 21,478 in 1986, a 1.6% increase over the five year period.

Each year from 1982 to 1986, persons were arrested for offenses related to marijuana more frequently than any other drug, though in 1983 and 1986 marijuana related arrests declined.

During the same five year period, increases were noted in arrests for Cocaine (615.0%), Heroin (148.4%), and Narcotic Equipment (298.2%).

Cocaine arrests doubled in the period from 1983 to 1984. Arrests for possession/use of narcotic equipment showed an even greater increase during this period.

Table 34

REPORTED DRUG ARRESTS STATEWIDE
1982—1986

Drug	1982	Rank	1983	% Change	Rank	1984	% Change	Rank	1985	% Change	Rank	1986	% Change	Rank	1982 1986
Amphetamine	290	3	182	−37.2%	6	129	−29.1%	6	72	−44.2%	6	36	−50.0%	6	−87.6%
Barbiturate	205	4	105	−48.8%	7	63	−40.0%	7	34	−46.0%	8	22	−35.3%	8	−89.3%
Cocaine	587	2	911	55.2%	2	1,822	100.0%	2	2311	26.8%	2	4,195	81.5%	2	614.7%
Hallucinogen	61	8	63	3.3%	8	59	−6.3%	8	50	−15.3%	7	24	−52.0%	7	−60.7%
Heroin	31	9	112	261.3%	5	167	49.1%	5	99	−40.7%	5	77	−22.2%	4	148.4%
Marijuana	10,644	1	9,181	−13.7%	1	10,113	10.2%	1	10,510	3.9%	1	9,723	−7.5%	1	−8.7%
Narcotic Equipment	109	7	127	16.5%	3	280	120.5%	3	359	28.2%	3	434	20.9%	3	298.2%
Opium	189	5	129	−31.7%	9	12	−90.7%	9	12	0.0%	9	5	−58.3%	9	−97.4%
Synthetic Narcotic	127	6	147	15.7%	4	181	23.1%	4	115	−36.5%	4	50	−56.5%	5	−60.6%
Free Text*	8,902		6,471	27.3%		6,540	1.1%		7,216	10.3%		6,912	−4.2%		−22.4%
Yearly Total	21,145		17,428	17.6%		22,366	11.1%		20,778	7.3%		21,478	3.4%		1.6%

Note: Free Text — Includes all other violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs which cannot be singularly classified in categories 1-9.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

PROFILE OF REPORTED CLEARANCES

According to the FBI/UCR handbook, reported offenses can be cleared by arrest or exceptional means (certain circumstances when arrest of the suspect will be impossible). For purposes of statistical reporting, the number of offenses, not the number of persons arrested, are counted in clearance reports.

Overall trends in clearances for Index and Non-Index crimes follow very similar patterns from 1982 to 1986. Clearances have steadily risen in 1984 and 1985 with a slight decrease in 1986 for both Index and Non-Index crimes (See Figure 20).

Clearance rate is defined as the number of clearances divided by the number of reported crimes. Tables 37 and 38 represent the actual clearance rates for each year. Due to variances in reporting practices, care should be exercised in comparing law enforcement agency clearance rates. Yearly totals, however, are useful for comparison.

Table 35

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES, 1982—1986

INDEX CRIMES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Murder & Non-neg. Mansl.	562	345	323	344	421
Forcible Rape	989	638	1,002	2,154	1,178
Robbery	3,101	1,751	2,712	11,345	3,677
Aggravated Assault	9,154	5,095	9,374	13,511	8,581
Burglary	12,024	7,016	9,775	19,395	13,442
Larceny/Theft	30,139	17,409	26,052	37,853	38,549
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,836	2,191	4,113	6,784	4,643
Arson	238	133	268	252	346
Total	60,043	34,578	53,619	91,638	70,837

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 20

INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES

FIVE YEAR TREND, 1982 – 1986

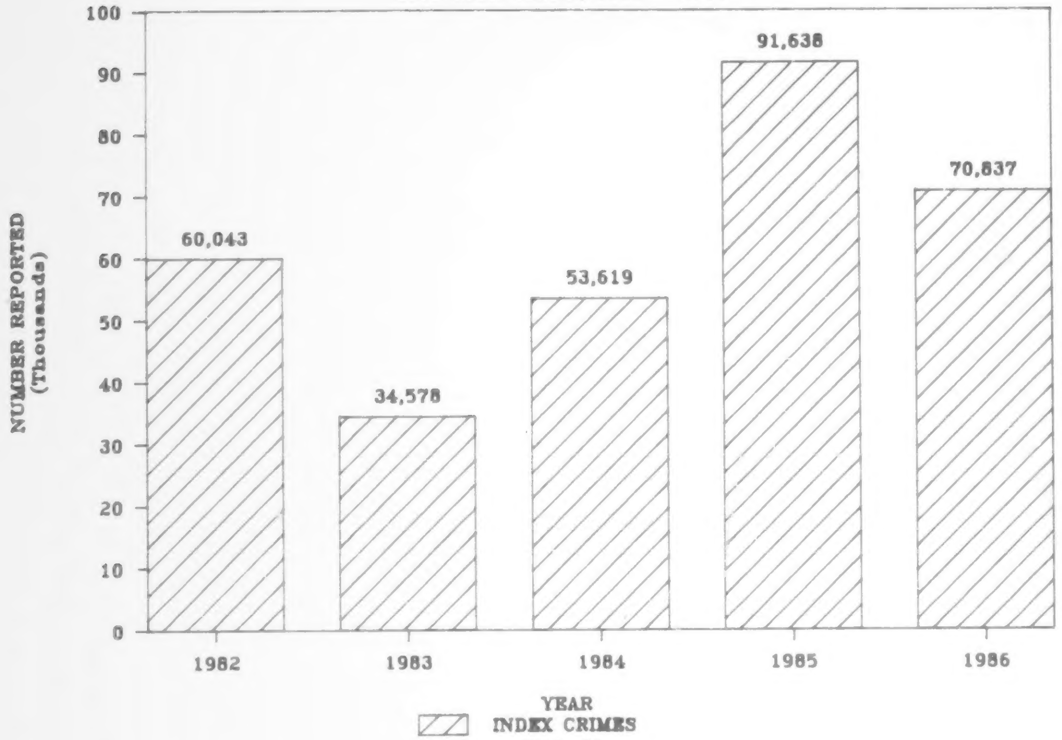


Table 36

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES, 1982—1986

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Other Assault	11,813	7,340	14,076	18,886	19,567
Forgery/Counterfeiting	2,474	1,749	3,610	3,211	3,406
Fraud	8,805	4,999	7,621	9,209	9,012
Embezzlement	242	148	366	715	867
Stolen Property	930	607	842	819	784
Vandalism	4,443	3,395	9,427	11,914	9,922
Weapons Violation	1,435	858	1,229	1,460	1,503
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	209	159	123	151	161
Other Sex Offense	1,082	936	1,524	2,828	2,274
Narcotic Drug Laws	9,183	4,603	7,070	1,053	11,474
Gambling	204	120	147	103	88
Family Offense	2,521	1,711	2,398	4,142	2,187
DUI	103,848	33,388	44,353	60,840	*
Liquor Laws	1,075	780	1,433	2,251	1,844
Drunkenness	40,818	10,076	12,652	977	1,147
Public Disturbance	7,990	5,923	10,101	12,049	10,651
Vagrancy	428	*	7	44	7
Other Offense	12,601	14,202	21,034	42,006	66,347
Curfew/Loitering	68	75	87	159	217
Runaway	1,408	1,050	2,527	2,618	1,466
Total	211,577	92,119	140,627	175,435	142,924

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Data unavailable as of print date

Figure 21

NON–INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES

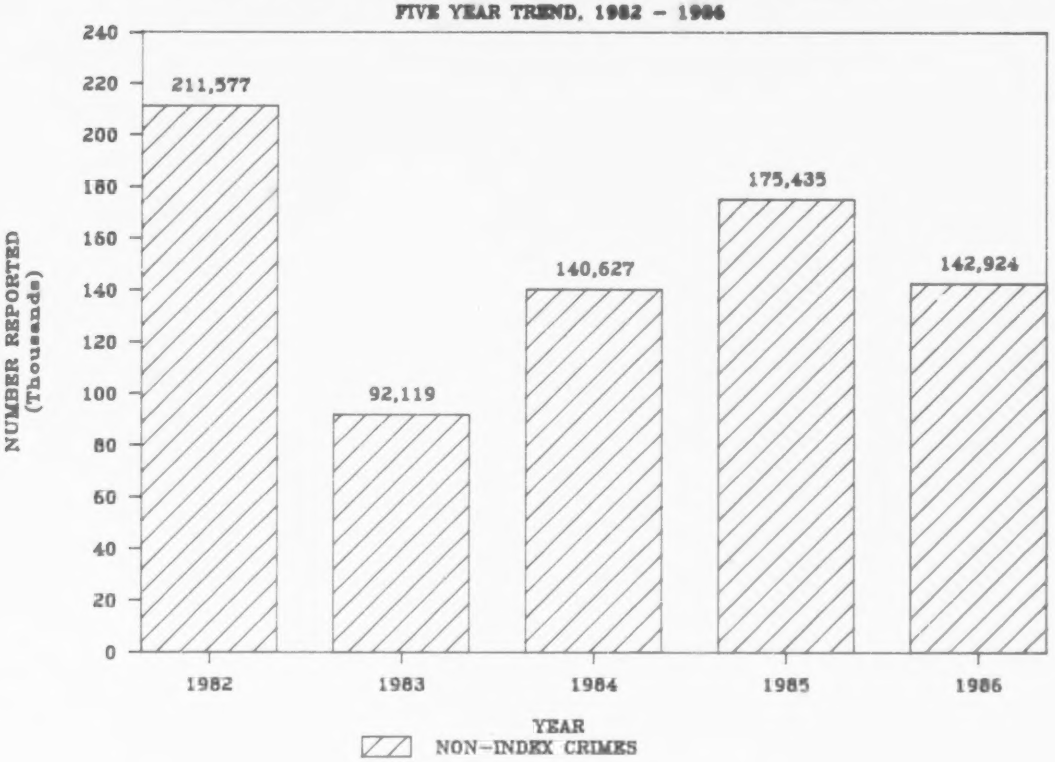


Table 37

CLEARANCE RATES INDEX CRIMES, 1982—1986

Index Crimes	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Murder & Non-neg. Mansl.	75.5	75.0	57.5	57.0	64.5
Forcible Rape	40.3	29.2	39.6	76.8	41.7
Robbery	31.8	20.6	30.7	112.6	27.6
Aggravated Assault	55.5	33.3	57.7	80.7	44.9
Burglary	14.6	10.0	14.0	24.9	15.5
Larceny/Theft	19.0	12.6	18.3	23.1	21.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	21.6	13.7	23.3	29.7	16.7
Arson	20.6	12.7	25.1	19.9	26.1
Total	20.7	13.8	20.7	30.9	21.5

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 38

CLEARANCE RATES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1982—1986

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Other Assault	51.0	31.5	50.1	59.5	55.0
Forgery/Counterfeiting	36.2	26.2	50.8	38.9	34.5
Fraud	47.4	31.9	48.4	51.3	60.2
Embezzlement	38.2	21.3	25.1	34.4	36.8
Stolen Property	88.4	48.3	57.7	55.1	39.3
Vandalism	12.7	9.1	21.0	23.0	19.9
Weapons Violation	88.0	36.7	139.5	0.0	0.0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	65.9	15.7	8.8	8.3	11.4
Other Sex Offense	36.8	26.4	34.7	55.1	44.0
Narcotic Drug Laws	87.8	43.6	55.1	7.5	78.4
Gambling	72.1	32.9	34.0	29.9	30.0
Family Offense	89.5	60.7	80.5	122.7	67.7
DUI	206.2	61.4	83.1	107.0	*
Liquor Laws	71.8	33.0	57.9	77.1	49.3
Drunkenness	205.7	49.6	67.4	21.0	23.0
Public Disturbance	59.4	29.8	143.3	0.0	0.0
Vagrancy	78.4	*	28.0	366.7	38.9
Other Offense	42.5	40.4	41.5	60.0	76.1
Curfew/Loitering	37.0	35.0	122.5	0.0	0.0
Runaway	50.1	30.2	55.7	47.4	30.9
Total	95.3	38.1	54.4	63.8	59.6

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Data unavailable as of print date

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Index crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 41A, were developed from 1985 and 1986 reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. Also included are Non-Index county crime profiles for 1985 and 1986 (See Table 41B). County totals are actual numbers reported; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for those years which, in effect, lowered county totals.

County Rankings

Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Chatham and Gwinnett counties accounted for more than one-half of all the Index crimes reported in Georgia in 1986. Tables 39 and 40 list Georgia's 159 counties by their rankings in total Index crimes reported and Index crime rates, respectively. Great care should be exercised in any effort to interpret these data due to the existence of disparate reporting processes in some counties. However, in a majority of counties at least one law enforcement agency reported to the Georgia Crime Information Center in accordance with established laws. Consequently, these data provide a useful ranking of Index crimes and Index crime rates within the individual counties, to the extent that reporting and non-reporting practices of law enforcement agencies in the several counties are consistent from year to year.

Table 39

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, 1986

County	Number of Reported Index Crimes	County	Number of Reported Index Crimes	County	Number of Reported Index Crimes
Fulton	88,182	Upson	683	Crawford	160
Dekalb	40,824	Haralson	651	Gilmer	155
Cobb	17,919	Chattooga	648	Lanier	148
Chatham	17,396	Mitchell	644	Wilkinson	129
Gwinnett	13,510	Monroe	569	Pierce	122
Richmond	11,125	Stephens	568	Calhoun	120
Muscogee	9,570	Wayne	556	Candler	119
Clayton	9,307	Elbert	522	Brantley	116
Bibb	9,305	Washington	507	Lincoln	116
Lowndes	6,155	Worth	474	Pickens	113
Clarke	5,726	Murray	461	Randolph	107
Dougherty	5,639	Emanuel	457	Taylor	104
Glynn	5,577	Appling	415	Banks	101
Houston	3,715	Effingham	384	Oconee	100
Hall	3,470	Cook	371	Brooks	98
Troup	3,312	Bryan	363	Treutlen	98
Floyd	3,269	Harris	359	Jasper	97
Whitfield	3,163	Rabun	343	Bleckley	95
Spalding	2,880	Madison	330	Talbot	93
Carroll	2,740	Bacon	324	Habersham	90
Douglas	2,290	Grady	304	Pike	87
Rockdale	1,990	Franklin	296	Heard	81
Ware	1,984	Lamar	294	Dodge	80
Tift	1,964	Early	287	Schley	72
Newton	1,853	Peach	279	Telfair	68
Baldwin	1,828	Berrien	277	Stewart	67
Crisp	1,725	Irwin	273	Twiggs	65
Thomas	1,610	Morgan	272	Lee	64
Liberty	1,593	Jenkins	265	Meriwether	60
Henry	1,592	Fannin	264	Wilcox	59
Sumter	1,571	Jeff Davis	261	Clinch	57
Colquitt	1,458	Toombs	261	Baker	56
Walker	1,420	Screven	257	Marion	51
Bartow	1,381	Jones	236	Evans	47
Coweta	1,356	Wilkes	235	Hancock	47
Columbia	1,352	Putnam	233	Atkinson	45
Bulloch	1,302	Butts	232	Chattahoochee	45
Forsyth	1,294	Macon	229	Clay	38
Laurens	1,294	Pulaski	224	Miller	37
Coffee	1,292	Turner	223	Taliaferro	30
Cherokee	1,277	Dade	221	Towns	24
Fayette	1,246	Tattnall	216	Johnson	21
Gordon	1,047	Dawson	215	Union	18
Barrow	1,017	Seminole	203	Long	15
Ben Hill	889	Hart	201	Wheeler	14
Polk	841	White	194	Dooly	13
Walton	811	Terrell	191	Montgomery	12
Camden	800	Greene	185	Warren	11
Paulding	793	Jefferson	182	Webster	9
Decatur	765	Oglethorpe	181	Charlton	7
Burke	755	McDuffie	180	Echols	4
Jackson	744	McIntosh	179	Glascock	3
Catoosa	723	Lumpkin	165	Quitman	3

Source: Office of Planning and Budget, Population Estimates, Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 40

RANKINGS OF COUNTIES BY INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1986

County	Index Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	14196.7	Decatur	2784.9	Lumpkin	1417.6
Glynn	9620.5	Jackson	2718.6	Baker	1417.0
Crisp	8334.5	Elbert	2659.6	Talbot	1380.4
Lowndes	8280.1	Cook	2616.5	Peach	1312.0
Chatham	8139.7	Stephens	2554.8	Taylor	1288.9
Dekalb	7873.9	Upson	2537.7	Gilmer	1283.2
Clarke	7297.6	Columbia	2535.8	Jones	1216.1
Troup	6244.7	Washington	2531.5	Stewart	1159.2
Bibb	5917.2	Paulding	2529.7	Wilkinson	1159.0
Richmond	5636.3	Fayette	2528.3	Brantley	1126.1
Gwinnett	5526.6	Polk	2503.3	Heard	1119.6
Spalding	5525.1	Wayne	2485.8	Jasper	1102.6
Tift	5463.6	Lanier	2479.9	Tattnall	1090.9
Camden	5448.1	Appling	2449.4	Toombs	1065.5
Muscogee	5360.2	Walker	2428.2	Banks	1063.3
Clayton	5312.4	Worth	2370.8	Randolph	1037.1
Cobb	5204.8	Pulaski	2363.9	Hart	1024.2
Dougherty	5133.4	Walton	2259.2	Clay	1012.8
Ware	5064.2	Lamar	2257.0	Jefferson	943.3
Sumter	5031.1	Turner	2211.4	Marion	930.5
Ben Hill	4988.2	Calhoun	2152.5	Pierce	914.6
Newton	4766.9	Morgan	2146.8	Pickens	901.5
Baldwin	4729.0	McIntosh	2104.1	McDuffie	885.6
Whitfield	4482.6	Jeff Davis	2085.8	Bleckley	860.4
Coffee	4441.8	Early	2073.1	Pike	844.7
Carroll	4401.4	Emanuel	2048.3	Clinch	833.1
Houston	4328.9	Wilkes	2036.9	Wilcox	729.5
Barrow	4276.9	Putnam	2025.6	Atkinson	701.9
Hall	4163.7	Seminole	2006.3	Twiggs	640.9
Dawson	4014.2	Harris	1994.8	Oconee	635.6
Floyd	3989.9	Schley	1969.9	Brooks	603.2
Thomas	3958.1	Murray	1955.0	Telfair	581.8
Rockdale	3936.2	Cherokee	1931.1	Evans	523.1
Colquitt	3925.6	Berrien	1917.6	Miller	496.6
Forsyth	3750.9	Oglethorpe	1882.9	Hancock	466.0
Burke	3627.4	Franklin	1839.7	Dodge	455.9
Bulloch	3520.5	Effingham	1811.9	Lee	404.1
Monroe	3409.0	Catoosa	1768.0	Towns	398.7
Henry	3406.4	White	1742.9	Webster	371.0
Haralson	3367.0	Fannin	1735.2	Habersham	334.4
Liberty	3274.5	Crawford	1724.5	Long	286.6
Laurens	3251.3	Screven	1697.6	Meriwether	267.3
Bacon	3231.0	Dade	1662.0	Wheeler	254.3
Gordon	3171.6	Madison	1646.0	Johnson	230.0
Douglas	3170.8	Lincoln	1598.5	Chattahoochee	197.1
Coweta	3143.1	Treutlen	1541.6	Union	170.5
Bartow	3109.3	Taliaferro	1536.1	Montgomery	164.9
Rabun	3045.4	Macon	1531.6	Warren	162.3
Chattooga	2920.1	Butts	1519.9	Echols	160.6
Irwin	2862.8	Terrell	1503.0	Quitman	122.1
Jenkins	2834.5	Greene	1501.3	Glascock	121.6
Mitchell	2832.6	Candler	1491.8	Dooly	114.2
Bryan	2826.4	Grady	1444.2	Charlton	84.4

Source: Office of Planning and Budget, Population Estimates; Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985–1986

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Appling											
1985	354	23	331	3	3	1	16	106	208	13	4
1986	415	25	390	1	3	4	17	148	224	16	2
Atkinson											
1985	49	13	36	1	2	0	10	16	18	2	0
1986	45	16	29	0	2	0	14	16	12	1	0
Bacon											
1985	163	18	145	0	2	4	12	58	78	8	1
1986	324	34	290	0	4	15	15	109	164	13	4
Baker											
1985	7	1	6	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
1986	56	4	52	0	1	0	3	20	31	1	0
Baldwin											
1985	1,792	182	1,610	3	16	19	144	535	999	74	2
1986	1,828	240	1,588	4	19	43	174	639	878	64	7
Banks											
1985	120	13	107	1	0	3	9	39	58	10	0
1986	101	3	98	0	0	1	2	42	42	13	1
Barrow											
1985	775	59	716	4	7	8	40	232	415	62	7
1986	1,017	77	940	3	8	12	54	278	586	71	5
Bartow											
1985	973	48	925	1	4	17	26	305	500	114	6
1986	1,381	94	1,287	8	3	37	46	425	699	154	9
Ben Hill											
1985	635	60	575	2	1	7	50	194	340	33	8
1986	889	98	791	2	13	26	57	295	460	27	9
Berrien											
1985	220	20	200	1	6	3	10	66	117	16	1
1986	277	26	251	1	3	4	18	92	147	10	2
Bibb											
1985	8,429	648	7,781	17	90	165	376	1,904	5,403	420	54
1986	9,305	684	8,621	21	79	254	330	2,261	5,725	617	18
Bleckley											
1985	101	11	90	0	1	1	9	37	49	4	0
1986	95	16	79	1	0	4	11	27	47	5	0
Brantley											
1985	116	6	110	0	0	1	5	47	52	10	1
1986	116	11	105	0	0	1	10	38	57	10	0
Brooks											
1985	136	15	121	0	2	0	13	61	49	9	2
1986	98	15	83	0	2	4	9	23	49	9	2
Bryan											
1985	334	20	314	1	0	4	15	95	199	18	2
1986	363	31	332	2	6	6	17	84	215	30	3
Bulloch											
1985	1,285	64	1,221	1	6	19	38	311	864	44	2
1986	1,302	113	1,189	1	8	27	77	272	872	43	2

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Burke											
1985	605	105	500	3	6	7	89	196	265	34	5
1986	755	116	639	2	5	21	88	252	334	50	3
Butts											
1985	317	18	299	1	4	4	9	122	151	23	3
1986	232	21	211	1	3	9	8	110	84	17	0
Calhoun											
1985	87	11	76	0	0	0	11	39	33	3	1
1986	120	27	93	2	1	6	18	36	55	1	1
Camden											
1985	601	74	527	1	5	13	55	184	296	42	5
1986	800	85	715	1	4	28	52	226	441	45	3
Candler											
1985	130	8	122	1	0	0	7	47	71	4	0
1986	119	8	111	0	2	4	2	31	68	10	2
Carroll											
1985	2,323	169	2,154	4	15	23	127	641	1,357	146	10
1986	2,740	213	2,527	11	27	33	142	616	1,747	149	15
Catoosa											
1985	715	37	678	0	2	13	22	202	387	81	8
1986	723	31	692	0	0	8	23	214	383	91	4
Charlton											
1985	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
1986	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Chatham											
1985	16,449	1,575	14,874	73	195	765	542	4,472	9,669	666	67
1986	17,396	1,585	15,811	41	138	737	669	4,580	10,436	703	92
Chattahoochee											
1985	44	12	32	0	0	2	10	18	14	0	0
1986	45	5	40	0	0	0	5	18	18	3	1
Chattooga											
1985	551	40	511	1	8	5	26	164	291	53	3
1986	648	47	601	0	3	6	38	177	374	43	7
Cherokee											
1985	2,017	130	1,887	8	17	5	100	637	1,029	201	20
1986	1,277	103	1,174	3	8	18	74	420	650	96	8
Clarke											
1985	5,468	422	5,046	6	32	78	306	1,096	3,675	254	21
1986	5,726	486	5,240	4	57	99	326	1,350	3,589	278	23
Clay											
1985	35	4	31	0	1	0	3	14	15	2	0
1986	38	10	28	1	0	2	7	9	15	4	0
Clayton											
1985	7,842	470	7,372	8	33	147	282	1,811	4,862	679	20
1986	9,307	655	8,652	5	50	228	372	2,312	5,490	823	27
Clinch											
1985	87	7	80	1	0	0	6	34	44	2	0
1986	57	3	54	0	1	0	2	31	23	0	0

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Cobb											
1985	16,790	926	15,864	8	92	321	505	4,263	9,665	1,867	69
1986	17,919	1,085	16,834	23	107	562	393	4,281	10,446	2,012	95
Coffee											
1985	988	109	879	1	12	30	66	295	531	45	8
1986	1,292	139	1,153	3	7	34	95	326	757	58	12
Colquitt											
1985	1,252	99	1,153	2	11	25	61	368	720	54	11
1986	1,458	148	1,310	3	13	44	88	503	721	73	13
Columbia											
1985	1,221	77	1,144	1	14	11	51	414	679	40	11
1986	1,352	93	1,259	2	7	14	70	457	726	70	6
Cook											
1985	383	54	329	0	3	3	48	113	193	18	5
1986	371	75	296	2	4	18	51	100	176	19	1
Coweta											
1985	1,161	74	1,087	5	10	12	47	433	586	62	6
1986	1,356	82	1,274	3	9	20	50	467	722	79	6
Crawford											
1985	118	11	107	1	2	0	8	49	52	5	1
1986	160	14	146	0	0	5	9	67	69	10	0
Crisp											
1985	1,397	164	1,233	1	10	18	135	468	724	40	1
1986	1,725	239	1,486	3	10	53	173	477	953	50	6
Dade											
1985	177	7	170	1	1	3	2	71	65	28	6
1986	221	16	205	0	0	3	13	78	97	25	5
Dawson											
1985	173	12	161	1	0	0	11	76	68	16	1
1986	215	9	206	1	0	1	7	76	111	18	1
Decatur											
1985	745	102	643	10	4	10	78	236	384	19	4
1986	765	99	666	1	10	17	71	202	438	25	1
DeKalb											
1985	34,994	2,063	32,931	18	231	1,079	735	9,168	20,387	3,292	84
1986	40,824	2,682	38,142	33	253	1,529	867	10,653	22,992	4,395	102
Dodge											
1985	133	5	128	0	0	0	5	42	85	1	0
1986	80	6	74	0	0	2	4	22	49	3	0
Dooly											
1985	43	5	38	2	1	0	2	11	26	1	0
1986	13	4	9	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	0
Dougherty											
1985	5,934	635	5,299	12	101	124	398	2,084	2,940	252	23
1986	5,639	799	4,840	16	63	301	419	1,991	2,645	184	20
Douglas											
1985	2,110	179	1,931	3	14	16	146	474	1,240	209	8
1986	2,290	161	2,129	3	12	38	108	580	1,301	230	18

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Early											
1985	394	54	340	0	3	6	45	139	187	12	2
1986	287	40	247	0	4	3	33	94	138	13	2
Echols											
1985	6	1	5	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0
1986	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Effingham											
1985	348	37	311	1	4	3	29	111	176	22	2
1986	384	33	351	0	6	9	18	137	182	28	4
Elbert											
1985	475	54	421	1	6	8	39	148	242	26	5
1986	522	77	445	3	2	2	70	141	285	19	0
Emanuel											
1985	477	70	407	2	8	6	54	177	198	27	5
1986	457	64	393	3	8	14	39	145	209	35	4
Evans											
1985	33	4	29	0	0	2	2	13	16	0	0
1986	47	3	44	0	0	1	2	18	23	3	0
Fannin											
1985	195	15	180	1	2	2	10	97	54	22	7
1986	264	29	235	0	4	5	20	138	73	16	8
Fayette											
1985	938	22	916	0	2	3	17	313	556	45	2
1986	1,246	52	1,194	2	3	8	39	369	750	73	2
Floyd											
1985	2,736	150	2,586	11	18	25	96	758	1,622	171	35
1986	3,269	224	3,045	12	15	52	145	943	1,825	248	29
Forsyth											
1985	1,132	47	1,085	0	8	5	34	362	614	102	7
1986	1,294	40	1,254	0	8	5	27	444	680	121	9
Franklin											
1985	212	20	192	3	1	3	13	80	97	14	1
1986	296	42	254	2	2	10	28	94	127	31	2
Fulton											
1985	79,964	13,382	66,582	168	1,008	5,547	6,659	17,823	40,667	8,010	82
1986	88,182	15,414	72,768	209	939	6,575	7,691	19,881	42,333	10,480	74
Gilmer											
1985	162	9	153	0	0	1	8	69	64	17	3
1986	155	3	152	0	0	0	3	66	73	13	0
Glascock											
1985	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Glynn											
1985	4,893	595	4,298	7	34	87	467	1,236	2,829	207	26
1986	5,577	864	4,713	7	42	180	635	1,483	2,955	257	18
Gordon											
1985	1,059	57	1,002	4	6	11	36	284	637	75	6
1986	1,047	74	973	0	9	23	42	282	599	87	5

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Grady											
1985	367	43	324	0	4	5	34	142	163	18	1
1986	304	21	283	2	4	3	12	110	165	8	0
Greene											
1985	68	10	58	0	6	0	4	29	26	3	0
1986	185	21	164	1	5	1	14	84	74	6	0
Gwinnett											
1985	10,989	522	10,467	7	39	101	375	2,937	6,388	1,030	112
1986	13,510	674	12,836	5	65	189	415	3,516	7,999	1,201	120
Habersham											
1985	70	7	63	0	0	1	6	22	32	8	1
1986	90	10	80	0	0	1	9	22	51	7	0
Hall											
1985	3,235	244	2,991	6	9	47	182	844	1,892	230	25
1986	3,470	256	3,214	2	25	51	178	800	2,097	298	19
Hancock											
1985	70	7	63	0	2	4	1	40	17	6	0
1986	47	1	46	0	0	0	1	22	18	6	0
Haralson											
1985	565	86	479	1	7	2	76	149	283	46	1
1986	651	85	566	1	5	10	69	203	294	64	5
Harris											
1985	399	33	366	2	4	6	21	188	155	21	2
1986	359	34	325	0	4	4	26	160	141	20	4
Hart											
1985	74	11	63	0	1	0	10	12	44	4	3
1986	201	30	171	0	1	0	29	70	90	9	2
Heard											
1985	121	2	119	0	0	0	2	73	37	9	0
1986	81	5	76	0	0	0	5	48	24	4	0
Henry											
1985	1,329	74	1,255	2	14	13	45	386	758	103	8
1986	1,592	101	1,491	3	9	15	74	507	854	124	6
Houston											
1985	3,520	236	3,284	6	25	43	162	1,105	2,019	150	10
1986	3,715	347	3,368	8	33	76	230	1,137	2,040	182	9
Irwin											
1985	277	34	243	2	5	2	25	107	121	11	4
1986	273	25	248	1	5	5	14	99	133	13	3
Jackson											
1985	753	86	667	1	5	9	71	259	338	59	11
1986	744	93	651	4	7	12	70	231	359	56	5
Jasper											
1985	72	5	67	1	0	0	4	43	22	1	1
1986	97	9	88	3	0	5	1	50	37	1	0
Jeff Davis											
1985	287	24	263	1	6	3	14	80	159	21	3
1986	261	17	244	1	1	4	11	112	109	20	3

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Jefferson											
1985	215	32	183	2	3	3	24	71	102	10	0
1986	182	38	144	2	4	1	31	54	81	9	0
Jenkins											
1985	231	22	209	0	3	2	17	102	99	8	0
1986	265	27	238	3	4	1	19	97	139	2	0
Johnson											
1985	15	8	7	1	0	0	7	3	4	0	0
1986	21	10	11	1	0	0	9	1	9	1	0
Jones											
1985	90	7	83	2	1	0	4	36	41	6	0
1986	236	15	221	1	3	1	10	119	81	21	0
Lamar											
1985	320	43	277	1	2	4	36	99	158	19	1
1986	294	35	259	2	4	5	24	108	140	10	1
Lanier											
1985	205	32	173	1	1	1	29	55	104	9	5
1986	148	32	116	0	3	3	26	35	71	8	2
Laurens											
1985	1,013	97	916	2	2	11	82	224	637	51	4
1986	1,294	145	1,149	3	11	25	106	265	839	41	4
Lee											
1985	69	9	60	1	2	0	6	21	32	6	1
1986	64	12	52	0	0	1	11	14	30	8	0
Liberty											
1985	1,574	145	1,429	6	20	8	111	463	882	75	9
1986	1,593	153	1,440	2	18	42	91	426	932	78	4
Lincoln											
1985	144	21	123	1	2	0	18	45	68	7	3
1986	116	15	101	2	1	0	12	33	64	4	0
Long											
1985	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
1986	15	1	14	0	0	0	1	7	6	0	1
Lowndes											
1985	3,970	86	3,884	6	73	0	7	1,349	2,354	169	12
1986	6,155	448	5,707	8	82	110	248	2,030	3,398	270	9
Lumpkin											
1985	167	12	155	0	1	1	10	58	88	6	3
1986	165	8	157	1	0	1	6	58	86	12	1
Macon											
1985	216	32	184	0	5	0	27	95	82	5	2
1986	229	25	204	1	1	3	20	98	99	3	4
Madison											
1985	200	15	185	0	2	0	13	82	90	12	1
1986	330	35	295	0	0	1	34	116	142	31	6
Marion											
1985	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
1986	51	6	45	0	0	2	4	24	17	2	2

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
McDuffie											
1985	183	9	174	0	0	3	6	39	123	9	3
1986	180	4	176	0	0	1	3	66	104	6	0
McIntosh											
1985	213	17	196	1	1	1	14	93	95	8	0
1986	179	11	168	1	0	2	8	75	85	8	0
Meriwether											
1985	366	49	317	0	3	3	43	183	115	18	1
1986	60	2	58	0	0	0	2	27	28	3	0
Miller											
1985	80	8	72	0	1	2	5	21	48	3	0
1986	37	3	34	0	1	0	2	9	22	3	0
Mitchell											
1985	544	89	455	0	6	5	78	163	280	7	5
1986	644	119	525	4	4	22	89	174	329	17	5
Monroe											
1985	517	60	457	2	7	7	44	113	304	36	4
1986	569	53	516	1	5	5	42	162	313	35	6
Montgomery											
1985	25	4	21	0	1	0	3	12	6	2	1
1986	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	9	1	0
Morgan											
1985	191	15	176	0	0	8	7	100	69	6	1
1986	272	13	259	1	0	5	7	135	107	15	2
Murray											
1985	404	26	378	1	3	2	20	140	191	47	0
1986	461	33	428	0	0	4	29	147	219	56	6
Muscogee											
1985	9,685	885	8,800	25	84	397	379	2,080	6,130	557	33
1986	9,570	800	8,770	28	96	349	327	2,173	5,990	533	74
Newton											
1985	1,487	126	1,361	4	4	16	102	472	804	73	12
1986	1,853	190	1,663	8	14	25	143	574	996	72	21
Oconee											
1985	65	8	57	0	0	3	5	35	15	5	2
1986	100	2	98	0	0	0	2	47	39	11	1
Oglethorpe											
1985	127	10	117	2	2	0	6	43	64	7	3
1986	181	8	173	0	1	2	5	83	78	12	0
Paulding											
1985	682	70	612	7	4	5	54	207	327	67	11
1986	793	60	733	3	2	8	47	264	399	63	7
Peach											
1985	491	55	436	1	1	5	48	151	260	24	1
1986	279	43	236	1	3	8	31	87	137	12	0
Pickens											
1985	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0
1986	113	9	104	1	2	1	5	41	55	8	0

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Pierce											
1985	103	11	92	0	0	4	7	31	56	4	1
1986	122	13	109	0	1	1	11	37	64	7	1
Pike											
1985	81	6	75	0	0	1	5	49	24	2	0
1986	87	20	67	1	0	0	19	32	27	8	0
Polk											
1985	726	42	684	1	5	14	22	289	328	56	11
1986	841	54	787	0	5	10	39	296	418	70	3
Pulaski											
1985	207	26	181	2	1	2	21	86	92	2	1
1986	224	32	192	1	2	4	25	83	95	10	4
Putnam											
1985	231	33	198	4	2	1	26	85	104	8	1
1986	223	26	207	0	2	3	21	114	82	11	0
Quitman											
1985	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1986	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rabun											
1985	215	16	199	1	0	1	14	99	80	16	4
1986	343	27	316	0	0	0	27	150	143	18	5
Randolph											
1985	96	10	86	1	0	2	7	29	53	3	1
1986	107	20	87	0	2	2	16	38	46	2	1
Richmond											
1985	9,985	748	9,237	34	77	246	391	2,900	5,689	597	51
1986	11,125	992	10,133	23	96	465	408	3,565	5,841	677	50
Rockdale											
1985	1,676	146	1,530	3	8	18	117	434	966	121	9
1986	1,990	175	1,815	1	11	20	143	490	1,191	131	3
Schley											
1985	56	13	43	0	5	0	8	22	16	4	1
1986	72	10	62	0	0	0	10	28	29	2	3
Screven											
1985	219	16	203	0	3	2	11	85	109	8	1
1986	257	34	223	3	2	6	23	102	104	13	4
Seminole											
1985	185	32	153	0	4	1	27	58	89	4	2
1986	203	38	165	1	0	7	30	46	111	8	0
Spalding											
1985	2,750	328	2,422	11	18	56	243	678	1,589	146	9
1986	2,880	313	2,567	5	24	59	225	750	1,639	162	16
Stephens											
1985	660	34	626	0	2	6	26	233	347	40	6
1986	568	47	521	2	9	10	26	138	340	35	8
Stewart											
1985	96	13	83	2	1	1	9	37	44	1	1
1986	67	15	52	0	1	1	13	29	20	3	0

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Sumter											
1985	1,570	173	1,397	7	20	23	123	426	900	47	24
1986	1,571	198	1,373	2	15	35	146	360	971	35	7
Talbot											
1985	15	2	13	0	0	0	2	6	5	2	0
1986	93	2	91	0	0	2	0	46	35	10	0
Taliaferro											
1985	44	5	39	1	1	0	3	10	23	5	1
1986	30	4	26	1	0	2	1	7	15	4	0
Tattnall											
1985	119	3	116	0	0	1	2	62	42	10	2
1986	216	16	200	1	1	4	10	109	77	12	2
Taylor											
1985	107	20	87	0	1	2	17	38	43	5	1
1986	104	27	77	0	1	3	23	31	40	4	2
Telfair											
1985	99	3	96	0	0	2	1	39	52	4	1
1986	68	3	65	0	0	1	2	27	35	3	0
Terrell											
1985	229	22	207	1	3	1	17	77	116	13	1
1986	191	20	171	2	2	2	14	65	85	11	10
Thomas											
1985	1,569	108	1,461	4	8	20	76	431	965	59	6
1986	1,610	173	1,437	6	11	41	115	462	898	67	10
Tift											
1985	1,652	228	1,424	2	12	26	188	454	866	89	15
1986	1,964	278	1,686	6	20	52	200	452	1,113	110	11
Toombs											
1985	299	32	267	3	1	4	24	83	161	20	3
1986	261	26	235	3	3	2	18	89	140	6	0
Towns											
1985	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	11	1	1	1
1986	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	10	11	2	1
Treutlen											
1985	59	6	53	1	1	0	4	17	30	6	0
1986	98	4	94	1	0	1	2	45	48	1	0
Troup											
1985	2,817	367	2,450	6	15	37	309	635	1,700	111	4
1986	3,312	332	2,980	12	18	44	258	747	2,069	155	9
Turner											
1985	209	48	161	0	0	15	33	66	85	9	1
1986	223	29	194	0	0	6	23	65	117	11	1
Twiggs											
1985	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986	65	9	56	0	0	0	9	35	16	5	0
Union											
1985	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
1986	18	1	17	0	1	0	0	6	8	0	3

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assault	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arson
Upson											
1985	686	79	607	0	4	5	70	225	342	35	5
1986	683	112	571	5	3	8	96	231	303	31	6
Walker											
1985	1,459	70	1,389	2	13	8	47	509	707	140	33
1986	1,420	105	1,315	2	18	14	71	542	640	118	15
Walton											
1985	828	50	778	0	6	4	40	260	472	44	2
1986	811	58	753	7	8	13	30	293	413	45	2
Ware											
1985	1,551	123	1,428	3	17	50	53	479	879	56	14
1986	1,984	207	1,777	3	14	86	104	592	1,079	92	14
Warren											
1985	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
1986	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	0
Washington											
1985	537	69	468	4	4	7	54	183	261	20	4
1986	507	56	451	4	3	5	44	158	273	14	6
Wayne											
1985	592	45	547	3	0	5	37	173	340	32	2
1986	556	75	481	1	2	19	53	176	267	35	3
Webster											
1985	3	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
1986	9	3	6	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	0
Wheeler											
1985	41	3	38	0	0	0	3	29	6	3	0
1986	14	2	12	0	0	0	2	7	5	0	0
White											
1985	132	2	130	0	0	0	2	57	56	17	0
1986	194	9	185	1	0	1	7	67	100	17	1
Whitfield											
1985	3,172	187	2,985	4	25	35	123	730	1,961	284	10
1986	3,163	212	2,951	6	12	34	160	689	1,922	333	7
Wilcox											
1985	48	9	39	1	1	1	6	21	15	3	0
1986	59	6	53	1	0	0	5	29	19	4	1
Wilkes											
1985	212	25	187	0	1	1	23	79	93	14	1
1986	235	20	215	0	1	4	15	105	98	9	3
Wilkinson											
1985	109	13	96	0	4	0	9	40	45	8	3
1986	129	19	110	1	3	1	14	55	46	7	2
Worth											
1985	453	25	428	0	5	2	18	151	253	23	1
1986	474	33	441	0	8	9	16	170	241	28	2
State Agency											
1985	1,274	286	988	1	111	75	99	552	286	94	56
1986	1,568	460	1,108	0	117	166	177	649	287	89	83
Total											
1985	296,304	30,220	266,804	603	2,805	10,078	16,734	77,809	164,143	22,868	1,264
1986	329,144	35,893	293,251	653	2,827	13,315	19,098	86,619	177,440	27,868	1,324

Source: Uniform Crime Reports Database, Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Appling											
1985	243	9	7	2	5	4	95	0	0	1	14
1986	160	5	5	0	3	0	110	0	0	4	7
Atkinson											
1985	198	11	4	27	0	1	9	0	0	2	7
1986	34	7	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	1	4
Bacon											
1985	107	16	17	1	4	0	45	0	0	1	1
1986	165	33	27	14	4	1	56	0	0	1	3
Baker											
1985	11	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
1986	13	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
Baldwin											
1985	2,370	256	71	787	36	12	421	0	0	18	66
1986	2,122	345	77	737	27	9	445	0	0	19	45
Banks											
1985	46	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1
1986	17	1	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	6
Barrow											
1985	973	54	36	21	10	1	249	0	0	13	31
1986	666	55	25	40	3	0	299	0	0	15	25
Bartow											
1985	898	33	63	16	3	0	299	0	0	17	25
1986	731	40	150	20	4	6	386	0	0	8	35
Ben Hill											
1985	692	109	29	14	6	0	158	0	0	10	65
1986	666	118	43	33	8	9	165	0	0	15	67
Berrien											
1985	375	20	12	2	1	1	88	0	0	5	14
1986	213	30	10	5	1	0	88	0	0	8	14
Bibb											
1985	7,068	1,047	305	229	67	42	1,893	0	0	169	482
1986	6,362	1,371	366	153	3	139	894	0	4	96	364
Bleckley											
1985	141	17	9	20	2	1	15	0	0	2	6
1986	84	26	3	12	1	1	16	0	0	3	10
Brantley											
1985	210	5	1	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	9
1986	58	11	2	1	0	0	30	0	0	2	3
Brooks											
1985	254	10	3	1	1	0	14	0	0	3	20
1986	90	6	17	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2
Bryan											
1985	295	34	5	12	2	2	67	0	0	1	9
1986	222	32	7	19	1	1	72	0	1	4	8
Bulloch											
1985	876	81	36	34	9	2	324	0	0	24	29
1986	704	98	90	67	8	3	272	0	0	17	34

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Appling										
1985	0	0	73	2	0	0	0	22	0	9
1986	0	4	*	0	0	0	0	21	0	1
Atkinson										
1985	0	5	112	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
1986	0	3	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Bacon										
1985	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	13	0	0
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	21	0	2
Baker										
1985	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Baldwin										
1985	0	54	330	4	0	0	0	305	0	10
1986	0	63	*	7	0	0	0	339	0	9
Banks										
1985	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Barrow										
1985	0	14	404	7	0	0	0	104	0	29
1986	0	18	*	5	0	0	0	152	0	29
Bartow										
1985	0	3	407	2	0	0	0	30	0	0
1986	6	4	*	10	0	0	0	58	0	4
Ben Hill										
1985	3	11	170	5	0	0	0	110	0	2
1986	2	11	*	15	0	0	0	177	0	3
Berrien										
1985	0	3	181	5	0	0	0	36	0	7
1986	0	5	*	3	0	0	0	45	0	4
Bibb										
1985	15	150	482	62	56	0	1	1,890	0	178
1986	12	84	*	39	660	0	0	2,175	0	2
Bleckley										
1985	0	2	41	1	0	0	0	25	0	0
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
Brantley										
1985	0	2	152	0	2	0	0	9	0	2
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	6	0	1
Brooks										
1985	0	0	91	2	0	0	0	108	0	1
1986	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	58	0	0
Bryan										
1985	0	5	104	2	0	0	0	50	0	2
1986	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	67	0	8
Bulloch										
1985	0	1	227	2	0	0	0	100	0	7
1986	0	5	*	5	0	0	0	104	0	1

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Burke											
1985	647	102	8	60	1	1	104	0	1	9	29
1986	832	144	77	275	4	5	143	0	0	14	53
Butts											
1985	267	8	11	0	0	0	43	0	0	1	6
1986	109	8	3	2	0	1	38	0	0	5	13
Calhoun											
1985	123	13	7	8	1	0	9	0	0	3	7
1986	100	14	9	12	1	1	15	0	0	0	4
Camden											
1985	1,160	106	20	26	13	5	183	0	0	32	39
1986	879	159	31	29	8	18	193	0	0	14	50
Candler											
1985	89	9	3	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
1986	69	6	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	1	2
Carroll											
1985	2,488	196	121	50	7	8	549	0	1	59	202
1986	1,733	251	136	45	14	2	616	0	0	68	176
Catoosa											
1985	682	17	4	5	2	3	162	0	1	7	14
1986	413	28	17	11	15	0	256	0	0	7	8
Charlton											
1985	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1986	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chatham											
1985	21,573	2,273	405	2,634	451	80	3,663	0	21	338	789
1986	26,323	2,664	352	890	601	71	4,272	0	34	393	940
Chattahoochee											
1985	85	14	1	12	1	0	7	0	0	0	20
1986	69	6	1	36	5	3	5	0	0	0	7
Chattooga											
1985	526	30	1	4	1	0	161	0	0	7	8
1986	372	10	1	2	1	0	198	0	0	3	6
Cherokee											
1985	2,164	263	63	298	17	2	545	0	1	32	51
1986	1,291	185	30	143	35	4	329	0	0	15	51
Clarke											
1985	4,868	774	222	191	41	14	802	0	3	107	84
1986	3,445	806	338	211	46	6	706	0	0	67	84
Clay											
1985	54	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
1986	25	3	4	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Clayton											
1985	6,514	926	137	223	56	18	1,564	0	10	187	207
1986	5,357	1,102	151	192	65	33	1,385	0	1	142	266
Clinch											
1985	84	2	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	2	4
1986	14	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	4

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Burke										
1985	1	8	206	5	0	0	0	105	0	7
1986	0	19	*	7	0	0	0	88	0	3
Butts										
1985	0	1	152	0	0	0	0	43	0	2
1986	0	5	*	2	0	0	0	31	0	1
Calhoun										
1985	8	9	25	5	0	0	0	28	0	0
1986	0	4	*	1	0	0	0	39	0	0
Camden										
1985	0	12	444	2	0	0	0	249	0	29
1986	0	17	*	4	0	0	0	328	0	28
Candler										
1985	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Carroll										
1985	3	28	926	11	3	0	0	317	0	7
1986	1	31	*	19	0	0	0	365	0	9
Catoosa										
1985	1	2	400	1	0	0	0	57	0	6
1986	0	6	*	1	0	0	0	54	0	10
Charlton										
1985	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chatham										
1985	48	189	1,739	108	0	0	0	8,682	0	153
1986	36	289	*	236	0	0	0	15,339	0	206
Chattahoochee										
1985	0	1	24	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
1986	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Chattooga										
1985	0	2	220	2	0	0	0	51	0	39
1986	0	4	*	4	0	0	0	100	0	43
Cherokee										
1985	0	63	390	10	1	0	0	381	0	47
1986	0	49	*	5	0	0	0	416	0	29
Clarke										
1985	2	19	1,700	78	4	0	0	807	0	20
1986	1	28	*	169	0	0	0	968	0	15
Clay										
1985	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
1986	4	3	*	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Clayton										
1985	0	19	1,631	9	13	0	0	1,272	0	242
1986	1	48	*	8	0	0	0	1,800	0	163
Clinch										
1985	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	4	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Cobb											
1985	15,732	2,093	734	773	98	23	4,210	0	0	281	205
1986	10,317	1,616	1,069	793	47	28	2,911	0	4	282	220
Coffee											
1985	1,021	138	108	22	2	0	216	0	0	8	86
1986	984	211	116	33	14	3	231	0	0	12	46
Colquitt											
1985	873	49	42	11	5	2	238	0	2	22	85
1986	765	48	107	25	5	4	324	0	0	16	55
Columbia											
1985	1,272	145	27	21	7	1	438	0	0	24	43
1986	1,123	200	45	21	11	1	421	0	0	29	75
Cook											
1985	676	53	32	71	6	2	47	0	0	8	69
1986	480	90	18	58	2	6	60	0	0	5	59
Coweta											
1985	1,058	102	33	69	8	1	214	0	0	17	56
1986	718	63	29	22	11	2	249	0	0	21	49
Crawford											
1985	103	8	2	0	0	0	23	0	0	2	1
1986	74	7	6	3	0	2	33	0	0	1	1
Crisp											
1985	918	248	25	28	7	2	254	0	0	11	29
1986	844	236	14	29	8	2	301	0	0	7	12
Dade											
1985	268	15	2	7	1	0	29	0	0	4	14
1986	224	24	6	10	4	4	54	0	0	7	35
Dawson											
1985	232	20	2	7	0	1	50	0	0	1	38
1986	218	26	7	11	0	1	70	0	0	3	29
Decatur											
1985	682	41	14	6	3	0	106	0	0	14	22
1986	515	44	33	16	10	3	165	0	0	10	67
DeKalb											
1985	19,365	3,311	430	2,276	41	234	2,735	0	13	560	416
1986	19,388	3,867	430	2,014	71	254	1,490	0	11	464	567
Dodge											
1985	125	2	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	1
1986	41	3	0	1	0	0	30	0	0	2	0
Dooly											
1985	47	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	13
1986	20	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	11
Dougherty											
1985	4,817	894	229	146	21	8	1,130	0	5	151	340
1986	4,624	1,187	578	154	22	19	934	0	5	155	393
Douglas											
1985	3,108	347	139	436	19	4	515	0	0	42	203
1986	2,364	295	131	312	29	14	482	0	0	36	171

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Cobb										
1985	3	157	4,048	111	11	0	1	2,263	0	721
1986	2	144	*	151	0	0	0	2,640	0	410
Coffee										
1985	1	2	254	41	0	0	0	140	0	3
1986	1	14	*	43	0	0	0	260	0	0
Colquitt										
1985	1	7	257	1	1	0	0	133	0	17
1986	0	15	*	17	0	0	0	131	0	18
Columbia										
1985	1	5	313	2	0	0	0	217	0	28
1986	0	19	*	17	0	0	0	261	0	23
Cook										
1985	0	20	255	8	2	0	0	99	0	4
1986	0	16	*	12	0	0	0	150	0	4
Coweta										
1985	1	21	287	3	0	0	0	236	0	10
1986	0	10	*	14	0	0	0	232	0	16
Crawford										
1985	0	0	54	1	0	0	0	9	0	3
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	18	0	2
Crisp										
1985	0	6	92	15	0	0	0	187	0	14
1986	0	12	*	14	0	0	0	198	0	11
Dade										
1985	0	1	137	2	0	0	0	51	0	5
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	76	0	1
Dawson										
1985	0	2	67	2	0	0	0	41	0	1
1986	1	6	*	2	0	0	0	59	0	3
Decatur										
1985	0	3	257	15	0	0	0	189	0	12
1986	0	4	*	7	0	0	0	151	0	5
DeKalb										
1985	5	640	1,299	21	20	0	0	6,435	0	929
1986	6	662	*	30	16	0	15	8,533	0	958
Dodge										
1985	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	13	0	1
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Dooly										
1985	0	0	26	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dougherty										
1985	12	84	508	105	1	0	0	1,153	0	30
1986	7	71	*	132	0	0	0	954	0	13
Douglas										
1985	0	43	535	19	5	0	0	628	0	173
1986	0	49	*	7	0	0	0	684	0	154

Table 41b

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Early											
1985	431	55	35	4	0	0	47	0	0	15	9
1986	225	33	9	4	1	0	56	0	0	0	17
Echols											
1985	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Effingham											
1985	396	48	6	7	1	0	70	0	0	8	11
1986	230	23	17	6	2	1	81	0	0	12	18
Elbert											
1985	951	58	13	132	2	4	145	0	1	23	61
1986	810	88	12	130	7	2	193	0	0	9	40
Emanuel											
1985	479	60	39	36	6	9	91	0	0	4	46
1986	329	35	61	45	7	4	76	0	0	4	24
Evans											
1985	84	2	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
1986	25	8	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	1
Fannin											
1985	111	3	3	0	1	0	26	0	0	5	2
1986	83	3	9	1	0	1	54	0	0	2	1
Fayette											
1985	1,876	117	25	232	14	5	451	0	0	13	99
1986	1,603	122	42	315	20	8	515	0	0	27	65
Floyd											
1985	2,146	98	82	61	11	12	684	0	0	29	143
1986	1,635	87	70	50	9	6	807	0	0	21	141
Forsyth											
1985	1,013	61	67	25	6	4	249	0	0	17	73
1986	547	59	35	16	0	4	293	0	0	19	24
Franklin											
1985	220	11	11	1	1	1	46	0	0	7	3
1986	166	18	6	4	1	2	62	0	1	3	11
Fulton											
1985	55,449	6,808	940	2,192	292	691	10,749	0	1,554	1,238	3,402
1986	52,603	8,235	983	2,368	307	918	11,754	0	1,204	1,564	4,107
Gilmer											
1985	275	8	9	1	0	1	54	0	0	1	5
1986	151	5	3	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	10
Glascock											
1985	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Glynn											
1985	5,287	956	251	199	55	22	1,075	0	0	96	256
1986	4,879	1,152	189	268	88	24	996	0	0	110	250
Gordon											
1985	1,111	54	18	18	8	4	269	0	0	18	68
1986	577	48	48	36	3	4	261	0	0	21	37

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Early										
1985	0	4	114	11	5	0	0	122	0	10
1986	0	11	*	4	0	0	0	83	0	7
Echols										
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham										
1985	0	8	196	1	0	0	0	35	0	5
1986	0	4	*	10	0	0	0	47	0	9
Elbert										
1985	1	13	246	13	0	0	0	230	0	9
1986	0	22	*	10	0	0	0	292	0	5
Emanuel										
1985	0	10	65	3	0	0	0	109	0	1
1986	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	70	0	0
Evans										
1985	0	1	66	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Fannin										
1985	0	0	68	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	6	0	5
Fayette										
1985	0	36	536	17	0	0	0	306	0	25
1986	0	31	*	34	0	0	0	402	0	22
Floyd										
1985	13	15	619	14	1	0	0	315	0	49
1986	5	8	*	25	0	0	0	375	0	31
Forsyth										
1985	0	6	394	0	0	0	0	107	0	4
1986	0	9	*	2	0	0	0	84	0	2
Franklin										
1985	0	1	101	1	0	0	0	36	0	0
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	55	0	1
Fulton										
1985	151	289	9,039	1,373	3,736	0	1	11,998	0	996
1986	98	236	*	1,612	3,697	0	0	14,471	0	1,049
Gilmer										
1985	0	0	148	11	1	0	0	32	0	4
1986	0	3	*	41	0	0	0	45	0	4
Glascock										
1985	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Glynn										
1985	3	64	1,110	33	7	0	1	997	0	162
1986	38	117	*	43	0	0	1	1,521	0	82
Gordon										
1985	1	6	514	4	0	0	0	114	0	15
1986	1	5	*	5	0	0	0	94	0	14

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Grady											
1985	666	44	28	143	0	2	74	0	2	5	41
1986	341	47	14	95	2	5	72	0	0	4	40
Greene											
1985	164	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	4
1986	45	6	5	1	0	1	10	0	0	2	2
Gwinnett											
1985	11,617	1,474	316	1,696	116	24	2,644	0	1	271	150
1986	9,129	1,590	302	795	153	36	1,856	0	2	225	308
Habersham											
1985	324	5	2	3	0	1	12	0	0	1	2
1986	39	1	3	1	1	0	13	0	0	2	6
Hall											
1985	3,037	360	132	101	17	5	561	0	2	54	207
1986	2,353	453	228	115	19	13	569	0	0	72	143
Hancock											
1985	61	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	1
1986	10	1	0	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
Haralson											
1985	737	100	12	23	6	2	168	0	0	22	20
1986	562	100	32	25	9	2	151	0	0	23	25
Harris											
1985	265	27	20	18	1	1	65	0	0	2	11
1986	259	36	4	33	0	2	72	0	0	4	15
Hart											
1985	146	12	4	0	1	0	13	0	0	1	0
1986	139	43	6	3	4	1	63	0	0	1	2
Heard											
1985	68	1	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2
1986	15	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2
Henry											
1985	1,445	100	43	32	3	3	356	0	0	29	55
1986	972	85	46	27	3	0	394	0	1	28	47
Houston											
1985	3,626	314	148	50	18	10	1,027	0	0	73	88
1986	2,605	466	97	85	12	11	881	0	0	47	103
Irwin											
1985	181	14	10	11	0	0	38	0	0	1	9
1986	167	26	8	1	6	0	61	0	0	1	11
Jackson											
1985	926	139	19	20	8	1	158	0	0	14	39
1986	596	177	29	24	7	1	181	0	0	10	21
Jasper											
1985	74	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
1986	8	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Jeff Davis											
1985	340	14	10	2	0	0	45	0	0	0	10
1986	114	10	11	14	0	0	41	0	1	4	11

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Grady										
1985	0	21	256	1	0	0	0	45	0	4
1986	0	8	*	3	0	0	0	50	0	1
Greene										
1985	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
1986	0	3	*	1	0	0	0	14	0	0
Gwinnett										
1985	6	195	1,929	35	1	0	0	2,353	0	406
1986	6	248	*	67	0	0	0	3,176	0	365
Habersham										
1985	0	0	291	0	0	0	0	5	0	2
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Hall										
1985	0	17	1,066	9	2	0	0	426	0	78
1986	0	25	*	12	0	0	0	629	0	75
Hancock										
1985	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haralson										
1985	0	14	217	1	0	0	0	140	0	12
1986	0	17	*	2	0	0	0	166	0	10
Harris										
1985	0	4	67	5	1	0	0	37	0	6
1986	1	19	*	1	0	0	1	61	0	10
Hart										
1985	0	1	102	0	0	0	0	11	0	1
1986	0	4	*	0	0	0	0	11	0	1
Heard										
1985	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Henry										
1985	0	8	536	5	0	0	0	259	0	16
1986	2	14	*	5	0	0	0	295	0	25
Houston										
1985	0	9	1,067	35	6	0	0	750	0	31
1986	1	11	*	34	0	0	0	839	0	18
Irwin										
1985	2	6	34	6	1	0	0	47	0	2
1986	3	2	*	3	0	0	0	44	0	1
Jackson										
1985	0	9	388	9	0	0	0	109	0	13
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	134	0	9
Jasper										
1985	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Jeff Davis										
1985	0	3	247	0	0	0	0	8	0	1
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	21	0	1

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Jefferson											
1985	319	12	3	6	0	3	48	0	0	3	16
1986	98	9	11	4	0	3	35	0	0	2	6
Jenkins											
1985	207	20	9	14	0	3	44	0	0	2	12
1986	225	19	42	5	0	2	40	0	0	2	45
Johnson											
1985	47	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	9
1986	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jones											
1985	128	2	0	3	1	0	22	0	0	1	5
1986	91	8	0	4	2	0	53	0	0	0	5
Lamar											
1985	428	50	16	28	0	0	72	0	0	11	22
1986	261	47	14	20	2	1	79	0	0	8	24
Lanier											
1985	262	27	2	2	0	1	40	0	0	6	9
1986	118	23	0	2	0	1	46	0	0	5	6
Laurens											
1985	852	159	24	29	11	0	250	0	0	20	21
1986	865	145	24	38	6	2	357	0	0	21	21
Lee											
1985	72	8	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	4	2
1986	47	12	5	1	2	5	6	0	0	1	3
Liberty											
1985	2,615	472	41	154	45	3	404	0	2	44	142
1986	2,024	549	43	121	43	1	333	0	1	32	57
Lincoln											
1985	121	10	1	7	2	1	18	0	0	2	18
1986	110	13	1	24	3	0	19	0	0	0	15
Long											
1985	89	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
1986	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Lowndes											
1985	9,271	396	272	45	4	2	919	0	0	16	133
1986	7,843	464	273	59	5	2	857	0	0	13	124
Lumpkin											
1985	359	41	11	31	4	3	29	0	0	1	20
1986	137	16	0	16	0	2	26	0	0	2	37
McDuffie											
1985	170	2	1	1	0	0	42	0	0	1	5
1986	89	0	0	2	0	0	41	0	0	0	5
McIntosh											
1985	173	17	1	1	1	0	40	0	0	3	2
1986	80	8	5	3	0	1	22	0	0	1	8
Macon											
1985	225	20	8	2	2	0	65	0	0	3	0
1986	170	28	2	3	1	1	62	0	0	1	2

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Jefferson										
1985	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	31	0	1
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	24	0	2
Jenkins										
1985	0	3	34	0	0	0	0	62	0	4
1986	0	2	*	7	0	0	0	58	0	3
Johnson										
1985	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Jones										
1985	0	2	84	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
1986	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	14	0	3
Lamar										
1985	0	13	131	5	0	0	0	73	0	7
1986	0	11	*	2	0	0	0	49	0	4
Lanier										
1985	0	3	100	5	1	0	0	60	0	6
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	29	0	3
Laurens										
1985	0	10	121	13	0	0	0	182	0	12
1986	4	9	*	8	0	0	0	216	0	14
Lee										
1985	0	1	44	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Liberty										
1985	0	47	440	4	1	0	0	746	0	70
1986	0	37	*	6	0	0	0	758	0	43
Lincoln										
1985	0	5	34	3	0	0	0	19	0	1
1986	0	9	*	0	0	0	0	25	0	1
Long										
1985	0	0	79	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lowndes										
1985	2	6	672	12	716	0	0	6,051	0	25
1986	1	6	*	9	582	0	0	5,414	0	34
Lumpkin										
1985	0	3	145	4	0	0	0	67	0	0
1986	0	3	*	2	0	0	0	33	0	0
McDuffie										
1985	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	41	0	0
1986	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	38	0	0
McIntosh										
1985	0	1	66	1	0	0	0	37	0	3
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	28	0	4
Macon										
1985	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	37	0	1
1986	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	68	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Madison											
1985	310	47	2	3	0	1	54	0	0	3	0
1986	252	78	0	1	1	0	109	0	0	5	0
Marion											
1985	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	58	13	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	1	8
Meriwether											
1985	390	21	34	5	4	1	56	0	0	2	10
1986	20	0	0	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	3
Miller											
1985	194	9	0	5	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
1986	39	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1
Mitchell											
1985	729	87	24	11	4	0	130	0	0	11	25
1986	521	57	33	11	1	2	108	0	0	11	41
Monroe											
1985	637	66	31	48	14	5	100	0	0	2	11
1986	589	99	19	38	6	4	137	0	1	10	46
Montgomery											
1985	63	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1
1986	6	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Morgan											
1985	69	5	1	2	0	0	27	0	0	1	1
1986	52	5	6	3	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
Murray											
1985	735	65	12	105	1	4	86	0	0	17	58
1986	418	60	28	111	0	3	75	0	0	2	23
Muscogee											
1985	12,145	345	452	258	48	29	585	0	148	88	880
1986	12,949	379	382	251	56	37	294	0	108	100	558
Newton											
1985	1,286	125	75	17	4	5	368	0	1	16	36
1986	987	176	93	25	9	2	378	0	1	15	32
Oconee											
1985	55	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
1986	33	4	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	6
Oglethorpe											
1985	125	1	0	1	2	0	26	0	0	0	11
1986	60	4	1	1	0	1	29	0	0	4	2
Paulding											
1985	619	63	5	15	3	1	156	0	0	21	27
1986	481	61	17	5	2	1	203	0	1	14	19
Peach											
1985	431	95	23	10	4	1	64	0	0	4	7
1986	194	38	51	12	3	2	42	0	0	1	14
Pickens											
1985	73	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	51	3	0	2	0	0	35	0	0	3	2

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Madison										
1985	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	36	0	1
1986	0	3	*	0	0	0	0	55	0	0
Marion										
1985	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	15	0	1
Meriwether										
1985	0	0	227	1	0	0	0	28	0	1
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Miller										
1985	0	0	112	3	0	0	0	39	0	1
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	30	0	0
Mitchell										
1985	0	7	205	10	0	0	0	207	0	8
1986	1	7	*	4	0	0	0	242	0	3
Monroe										
1985	0	19	172	3	0	0	0	145	0	21
1986	1	20	*	7	0	0	0	193	0	8
Montgomery										
1985	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan										
1985	0	3	24	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Murray										
1985	0	24	267	5	0	0	0	79	0	12
1986	0	6	*	2	0	0	0	104	0	4
Muscogee										
1985	6	20	336	156	24	0	0	8,663	0	107
1986	12	14	*	270	26	0	0	10,394	0	68
Newton										
1985	0	7	411	6	0	0	0	201	0	14
1986	0	7	*	6	0	0	0	236	0	7
Oconee										
1985	0	0	47	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
Oglethorpe										
1985	0	0	72	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	17	0	0
Paulding										
1985	0	11	180	3	0	0	0	125	0	9
1986	0	10	*	4	0	0	0	139	0	5
Peach										
1985	0	1	175	1	0	0	0	46	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
Pickens										
1985	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	6	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Pierce											
1985	167	17	14	7	3	1	19	0	0	4	40
1986	121	16	34	6	0	1	29	0	0	2	18
Pike											
1985	113	9	2	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	3
1986	64	10	0	3	0	10	9	0	0	4	4
Polk											
1985	606	35	7	6	4	0	148	0	0	5	16
1986	504	73	10	14	2	1	245	0	0	12	29
Pulaski											
1985	324	48	17	17	3	1	46	0	0	4	13
1986	205	26	9	21	5	1	38	0	0	3	8
Putnam											
1985	229	31	5	8	3	2	28	0	0	5	2
1986	148	29	4	4	6	5	21	0	0	4	38
Quitman											
1985	7	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rabun											
1985	252	12	4	2	0	0	63	0	0	4	17
1986	144	13	13	4	1	0	60	0	0	1	14
Randolph											
1985	103	8	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	3	1
1986	57	11	0	2	0	1	17	0	0	0	3
Richmond											
1985	11,131	1,385	306	750	135	32	1,451	0	36	154	998
1986	7,522	1,049	367	342	92	49	1,574	0	26	146	842
Rockdale											
1985	2,157	365	52	40	9	1	524	0	0	34	34
1986	1,979	514	63	61	17	11	581	0	0	40	31
Schley											
1985	51	4	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
1986	34	5	2	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	3
Screven											
1985	229	9	1	7	1	0	34	0	0	3	10
1986	170	7	4	6	1	1	37	0	0	3	22
Seminole											
1985	218	28	8	23	0	4	25	0	0	4	21
1986	162	18	17	21	5	2	21	0	0	2	22
Spalding											
1985	2,858	327	171	664	35	5	542	0	0	51	59
1986	2,811	363	146	665	31	11	658	0	0	36	138
Stephens											
1985	528	38	46	7	1	1	122	0	0	6	6
1986	307	24	70	21	7	1	122	0	0	6	15
Stewart											
1985	99	24	2	8	0	0	17	0	0	0	2
1986	85	16	9	11	1	0	15	0	0	2	4

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Pierce										
1985	0	2	36	0	0	0	0	23	0	1
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
Pike										
1985	0	1	80	1	0	0	0	7	0	0
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	15	0	6
Polk										
1985	0	2	295	0	2	0	0	79	0	7
1986	0	3	*	3	0	0	0	108	0	4
Pulaski										
1985	0	2	89	0	0	0	0	83	0	1
1986	1	2	*	0	0	0	0	88	0	3
Putnam										
1985	0	2	127	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
1986	0	2	*	1	0	0	0	34	0	0
Quitman										
1985	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun										
1985	0	1	116	5	0	0	0	27	0	1
1986	0	2	*	3	0	0	0	32	0	1
Randolph										
1985	0	1	46	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
1986	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	19	0	1
Richmond										
1985	11	294	2,279	48	1	0	6	3,026	0	219
1986	7	33	*	17	0	0	1	2,813	0	164
Rockdale										
1985	1	14	639	15	0	0	0	355	0	74
1986	1	33	*	29	0	0	0	500	0	98
Schley										
1985	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
Screven										
1985	8	1	96	0	0	0	0	58	0	1
1986	3	4	*	9	0	0	0	66	0	7
Seminole										
1985	0	7	68	0	0	0	0	29	0	1
1986	0	4	*	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
Spalding										
1985	2	162	291	16	3	0	0	461	0	69
1986	2	129	*	31	0	0	0	546	0	55
Stephens										
1985	0	5	253	5	0	0	0	34	0	4
1986	0	2	*	5	0	0	0	30	0	4
Stewart										
1985	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	43	0	1
1986	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	24	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Sumter											
1985	1,619	202	83	493	19	2	296	0	0	21	71
1986	1,747	307	201	528	32	3	329	0	0	29	48
Talbot											
1985	59	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1986	17	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	1
Taliaferro											
1985	41	6	4	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
1986	9	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Tattnall											
1985	102	4	3	2	1	1	12	0	0	2	1
1986	92	10	4	2	1	1	31	0	0	1	1
Taylor											
1985	227	31	2	20	1	0	22	0	0	0	5
1986	148	53	1	27	1	2	26	0	0	1	2
Telfair											
1985	183	7	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	1	1
1986	24	2	11	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Terrell											
1985	149	12	14	6	0	0	38	0	0	1	10
1986	161	4	22	4	0	1	42	0	0	7	10
Thomas											
1985	1,058	68	83	33	4	2	241	0	1	23	33
1986	850	76	119	24	4	1	286	0	0	25	23
Tift											
1985	2,059	307	78	172	24	5	339	0	1	59	146
1986	1,663	373	55	229	39	10	410	0	0	28	97
Toombs											
1985	532	17	1	3	0	1	64	0	0	0	22
1986	141	22	10	5	0	1	62	0	0	4	7
Towns											
1985	127	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	
1986	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Treutlen											
1985	74	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	9
1986	41	5	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	8
Troup											
1985	4,350	762	132	504	48	13	904	0	1	39	167
1986	4,171	741	179	360	90	19	915	0	1	31	194
Turner											
1985	169	36	5	5	4	0	58	0	0	3	
1986	97	17	5	3	1	1	54	0	1	1	
Twiggs											
1985	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1986	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
Union											
1985	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1986	11	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Sumter										
1985	0	16	210	6	0	0	0	177	0	23
1986	0	17	*	10	0	0	0	232	0	11
Talbot										
1985	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Taliaferro										
1985	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tattnall										
1985	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
1986	0	2	*	0	0	0	0	37	0	2
Taylor										
1985	1	8	107	0	0	0	0	29	0	1
1986	0	7	*	1	0	0	0	25	0	2
Telfair										
1985	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Terrell										
1985	0	1	32	0	0	0	0	33	0	2
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	70	0	0
Thomas										
1985	2	8	249	24	0	0	2	280	0	5
1986	0	5	*	34	0	0	0	240	0	13
Tift										
1985	6	32	497	19	0	0	0	363	0	11
1986	1	51	*	6	0	0	0	340	0	24
Toombs										
1985	0	3	387	2	0	0	0	29	0	3
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	30	0	0
Towns										
1985	0	0	122	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Treutlen										
1985	0	0	44	2	0	0	0	5	0	1
1986	0	0	*	1	0	0	0	8	0	0
Troup										
1985	11	92	443	21	4	0	0	1,193	0	16
1986	8	62	*	36	0	0	0	1,510	0	25
Turner										
1985	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	10	0	1
1986	0	3	*	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
Twiggs										
1985	0	0	39	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Union										
1985	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Upson											
1985	564	90	7	25	5	1	163	0	0	3	15
1986	464	107	14	17	8	2	156	0	0	14	49
Walker											
1985	1,031	79	32	22	3	0	323	0	0	28	50
1986	968	106	42	21	9	4	342	0	0	35	60
Walton											
1985	904	50	24	16	6	0	170	0	0	11	25
1986	362	34	48	14	3	3	161	0	0	2	16
Ware											
1985	1,506	185	76	51	22	11	281	0	0	19	89
1986	1,367	249	108	36	45	12	426	0	0	34	102
Warren											
1985	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Washington											
1985	853	129	17	216	1	5	71	0	0	5	49
1986	675	87	33	208	1	0	69	0	0	4	27
Wayne											
1985	520	28	18	5	5	0	181	0	0	7	6
1986	298	32	12	9	0	3	155	0	0	3	6
Webster											
1985	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
1986	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Wheeler											
1985	129	8	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	5
1986	52	8	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
White											
1985	189	1	3	0	1	0	29	0	0	0	3
1986	85	5	0	7	2	0	55	0	0	0	4
Whitfield											
1985	2,788	256	137	301	36	17	805	0	1	79	129
1986	2,734	306	116	404	23	7	784	0	0	67	187
Wilcox											
1985	53	5	2	2	1	0	11	0	0	0	5
1986	34	4	10	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	3
Wilkes											
1985	284	33	12	97	2	1	19	0	0	1	7
1986	254	31	23	116	0	1	18	0	0	3	12
Wilkinson											
1985	100	9	5	3	0	1	12	0	0	4	6
1986	45	10	0	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	2
Worth											
1985	243	6	20	10	1	0	32	0	0	3	26
1986	170	8	41	10	6	3	20	0	0	4	45
State Agency											
1985	10,227	40	127	48	21	39	24	0	3	106	1,668
1986	2,828	54	192	63	20	44	71	0	2	158	1,845
Total											
1985	282,549	31,756	8,250	17,963	2,077	1,487	51,799	0	1,812	5,135	13,956
1986	240,003	35,600	9,883	14,972	2,356	1,997	49,795	0	1,411	5,165	14,635

*1986 DUI data unavailable as of publish date

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985—1986 — Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Upson										
1985	1	5	188	1	0	0	0	58	0	2
1986	0	6	*	5	0	0	0	86	0	0
Walker										
1985	0	11	307	5	1	0	0	117	0	53
1986	0	20	*	10	0	0	0	260	0	59
Walton										
1985	0	4	501	2	0	0	0	89	0	6
1986	0	0	*	13	0	0	0	66	0	2
Ware										
1985	0	11	514	9	0	0	0	208	0	30
1986	0	18	*	10	0	0	0	272	0	55
Warren										
1985	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washington										
1985	0	34	99	3	2	0	0	220	0	2
1986	0	23	*	4	0	0	0	211	0	8
Wayne										
1985	0	9	216	1	0	0	0	38	0	6
1986	0	3	*	1	0	0	0	69	0	5
Webster										
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	1	*	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wheeler										
1985	0	1	74	0	0	0	0	29	0	1
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
White										
1985	0	0	148	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
1986	0	1	*	2	0	0	0	5	0	4
Whitfield										
1985	1	78	450	40	1	0	0	395	0	62
1986	1	61	*	60	0	0	0	675	0	43
Wilcox										
1985	0	3	17	1	0	0	0	6	0	0
1986	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Wilkes										
1985	0	21	57	2	1	0	0	30	0	1
1986	0	15	*	3	0	0	0	32	0	0
Wilkinson										
1985	0	1	43	4	0	0	0	12	0	0
1986	0	1	*	1	0	0	0	11	0	0
Worth										
1985	0	0	107	5	0	0	0	32	0	1
1986	0	0	*	3	0	0	0	29	0	1
State Agency										
1985	10	21	7,811	182	0	0	0	122	0	5
1986	15	26	*	182	0	0	0	154	0	2
Total										
1985	344	3,375	61,443	2,921	4,645	0	12	70,058	0	5,521
1986	293	3,230	*	3,739	4,981	0	18	87,184	0	4,744

*1986 DUI data unavailable as of publish date

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

Profiles of the current law enforcement employee workforce are based on reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center at the end of 1986. County totals are based upon a compilation of the submitting agencies' employment figures.

COUNTY RANKINGS

For comparative purposes, a law enforcement employee rate (employees per 100,000 persons) was calculated. Camden County topped the rankings with 449 employees per 100,000 persons, well above the state average of 228. Care should be exercised in making detailed comparisons; still these figures may be useful in making general manpower assessments.

Note: The sworn officer totals provided in Table 42 are not equal to the totals in the Introduction to this section because they are derived from different source documents.

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1986

County	Sworn Officers Male	Sworn Officers Female	Civilian Male	Civilian Female	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Appling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Atkinson	7	0	4	2	11	2	12	187
Bacon	15	0	1	5	16	5	21	209
Baker	5	1	0	0	5	1	6	152
Baldwin	27	2	4	10	31	12	43	111
Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Barrow	16	5	0	0	16	5	21	88
Bartow	73	6	1	22	74	28	102	230
Ben Hill	31	1	8	3	39	4	43	241
Berrien	21	0	7	4	28	4	32	222
Bibb	344	39	17	59	361	98	459	292
Bleckley	10	0	0	1	10	1	11	100
Brantley	6	0	3	2	9	2	11	107
Brooks	22	5	4	1	26	6	32	197
Bryan	18	1	0	7	18	8	26	202
Bulloch	76	4	6	16	82	20	102	276
Burke	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	19
Butts	25	2	3	5	28	7	35	229
Calhoun	10	5	1	0	11	5	16	287
Camden	41	6	3	16	44	22	66	449
Candler	15	1	0	0	15	1	16	201
Carroll	64	8	11	15	75	23	98	157
Catoosa	48	14	2	3	50	17	67	164
Charlton	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	48
Chatham	156	31	14	29	170	60	230	108
Chattahoochee	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	13
Chattooga	23	7	11	0	34	7	41	185
Cherokee	76	4	2	14	78	18	96	145
Clarke	230	37	11	36	241	73	314	400
Clay	6	0	1	4	7	4	11	293
Clayton	188	19	41	36	129	55	284	162
Clinch	11	0	2	2	13	2	15	219
Cobb	678	66	38	153	716	219	935	272
Coffee	32	2	2	5	34	7	41	141
Colquitt	58	2	8	10	66	12	78	210
Columbia	11	1	4	4	15	5	20	38
Cook	22	4	1	4	23	8	31	219
Coweta	71	6	2	7	73	13	86	199
Crawford	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	32
Crisp	37	3	5	7	42	10	52	251
Dade	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	38
Dawson	9	1	4	0	13	1	14	261
Decatur	44	3	8	10	52	13	65	237
DeKalb	226	51	18	61	244	112	356	69
Dodge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Dooly	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	44
Dougherty	217	28	7	29	224	57	281	256
Douglas	72	10	26	33	98	43	141	195
Early	8	1	4	4	12	5	17	123
Echols	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Effingham	22	3	4	5	26	8	34	160
Elbert	33	2	3	3	36	5	41	209
Emanuel	32	1	4	4	36	5	41	184

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1986—Continued

County	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand	Employees Per
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	100,000 Persons
Evans	11	0	4	4	15	4	19	211
Fannin	11	0	4	1	15	1	16	105
Fayette	23	2	0	1	23	3	26	53
Floyd	98	8	4	22	102	30	132	161
Forsyth	30	2	4	14	34	16	50	145
Franklin	24	0	4	5	28	5	33	205
Fulton	1,502	218	96	313	1,598	531	2,129	343
Gilmer	11	0	1	4	12	4	16	132
Glascock	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	41
Glynn	107	16	6	19	113	35	148	255
Gordon	52	1	7	9	59	10	69	209
Grady	27	0	6	7	33	7	40	190
Greene	14	2	4	4	18	6	24	195
Gwinnett	270	22	17	93	287	115	402	164
Habersham	41	0	0	0	41	0	41	152
Hall	161	20	11	19	172	39	211	253
Hancock	9	3	1	6	10	9	19	188
Haralson	37	0	2	2	39	2	41	212
Harris	17	1	5	1	22	2	24	133
Hart	12	1	6	0	18	1	19	97
Heard	10	0	0	5	10	5	15	207
Henry	18	1	0	5	18	6	24	51
Houston	20	0	3	2	23	2	25	29
Irwin	14	0	1	4	15	4	19	199
Jackson	12	0	1	3	13	3	16	58
Jasper	14	1	4	4	18	5	23	261
Jeff Davis	7	1	1	3	8	4	12	96
Jefferson	20	2	0	3	20	5	25	130
Jenkins	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	96
Johnson	5	0	0	1	5	1	6	66
Jones	3	1	0	0	3	1	4	21
Lamar	15	5	0	1	15	6	21	161
Lanier	4	0	2	2	6	2	8	134
Laurens	36	3	2	12	38	15	53	133
Lee	10	1	1	1	11	2	13	82
Liberty	36	5	1	8	37	13	50	103
Lincoln	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	41
Long	8	0	0	4	8	4	12	229
Lowndes	126	11	20	28	146	39	185	249
Lumpkin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
McDuffie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
McIntosh	15	1	2	3	17	4	21	247
Macon	2	1	0	4	2	5	7	47
Madison	9	0	5	2	14	2	16	80
Marion	2	0	4	0	6	0	6	109
Meriwether	32	5	4	3	36	8	44	196
Miller	16	1	1	1	17	2	19	255
Mitchell	19	3	0	6	19	9	28	123
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Montgomery	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	27
Morgan	17	0	2	4	19	4	23	182
Murray	26	5	1	4	27	9	36	153
Muscogee	396	47	454	59	441	106	547	306
Newton	29	2	6	10	35	12	47	121

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1986—Continued

County	Sworn Officers Male	Sworn Officers Female	Civilian Male	Civilian Female	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total	Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Oconee	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	19
Oglethorpe	9	1	0	0	9	1	10	104
Paulding	23	5	1	11	24	16	40	128
Peach	33	8	6	11	39	19	58	273
Pickens	14	0	4	4	18	4	22	176
Pierce	15	0	3	2	18	2	20	150
Pike	11	0	0	2	11	2	13	126
Polk	48	5	8	9	56	14	70	208
Pulaski	14	0	1	4	15	4	19	201
Putnam	24	2	7	13	31	15	46	400
Quitman	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	81
Rabun	20	1	0	1	20	2	22	195
Randolph	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	29
Richmond	344	66	7	26	351	92	443	224
Rockdale	83	9	2	23	85	32	117	231
Schley	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	164
Screven	15	2	0	0	15	2	17	112
Seminole	12	3	1	5	13	8	21	208
Spalding	96	11	1	14	97	25	122	234
Stephens	28	1	4	7	32	8	40	180
Stewart	9	0	1	4	10	4	14	242
Sumter	61	9	0	14	61	23	84	269
Talbot	7	0	2	1	9	1	10	148
Taliaferro	3	0	0	0	3	0	3	154
Tattnall	21	1	6	9	27	10	37	187
Taylor	12	2	0	2	12	4	16	198
Telfair	15	0	2	4	17	4	21	180
Terrell	14	1	11	4	25	5	30	236
Thomas	25	2	5	6	30	8	38	93
Tift	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Toombs	39	3	1	3	40	9	49	200
Towns	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	33
Treutlen	4	0	3	2	7	2	9	142
Troup	58	11	4	11	62	22	84	158
Turner	15	0	4	2	19	2	21	208
Twiggs	5	0	0	3	5	3	8	79
Union	5	0	0	1	5	1	6	57
Upson	52	6	0	0	52	6	58	216
Walker	71	10	4	11	75	21	96	164
Walton	58	3	3	17	61	20	81	226
Ware	21	2	4	10	25	12	37	94
Warren	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	89
Washington	19	1	1	7	20	8	28	140
Wayne	18	1	0	0	18	1	19	85
Webster	2	0	5	0	7	0	7	289
Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
White	12	0	5	4	17	4	21	189
Whitfield	100	8	15	22	115	30	145	205
Wilcox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
Wilkes	18	1	6	2	24	3	27	234
Wilkinson	14	0	0	7	14	7	21	189
Worth	21	2	5	6	26	8	34	170
State Agency	1,062	36	569	769	1,631	805	2,436	
Total	9,124	987	1,694	2,390	10,309	3,380	13,788	228

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget

NR represents those counties that did not report.

Table 43

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1986

County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Person	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Camden	449	Toombs	200	Screven	112
Clarke	400	Coweta	199	Baldwin	111
Putnam	400	Irwin	199	Marion	109
Fulton	343	Taylor	198	Chatham	108
Muscogee	306	Brooks	197	Brantley	107
Clay	293	Meriwether	196	Fannin	105
Bibb	292	Douglas	195	Oglethorpe	104
Webster	289	Greene	195	Liberty	103
Calhoun	287	Rabun	195	Bleckley	100
Bulloch	276	Grady	190	Hart	97
Peach	273	Wilkinson	189	Jeff Davis	96
Cobb	272	White	189	Jenkins	96
Sumter	269	Hancock	188	Ware	94
Dawson	261	Atkinson	187	Thomas	93
Jasper	261	Tattnall	187	Warren	89
Dougherty	256	Chattooga	185	Barrow	88
Glynn	255	Emanuel	184	Wayne	85
Miller	255	Morgan	182	Lee	82
Hall	253	Stephens	180	Quitman	81
Crisp	251	Telfair	180	Madison	80
Lowndes	249	Pickens	176	Twiggs	79
McIntosh	247	Worth	170	Dekalb	69
Stewart	242	Catoosa	164	Johnson	66
Ben Hill	241	Gwinnett	164	Jackson	58
Decatur	237	Schley	164	Union	57
Terrell	236	Walker	164	Fayette	53
Spalding	234	Clayton	162	Henry	51
Wilkes	234	Floyd	161	Charlton	48
Rockdale	231	Lamar	161	Macon	47
Bartow	230	Effingham	160	Dooly	44
Butts	229	Troup	158	Glascock	41
Long	229	Carrroll	157	Lincoln	41
Walton	226	Taliaferro	154	Columbia	38
Richmond	224	Murray	153	Dade	38
Berrien	222	Baker	152	Towns	33
Clinch	219	Habersham	152	Crawford	32
Cook	219	Pierce	150	Houston	29
Upson	216	Talbot	148	Randolph	29
Haralson	212	Cherokee	145	Montgomery	27
Evans	211	Forsyth	145	Jones	21
Colquitt	210	Treutlen	142	Burke	19
Bacon	209	Coffee	141	Oconee	19
Elbert	209	Washington	140	Chattahoochee	13
Gordon	209	Lanier	134	Wilcox	NR
Polk	208	Harris	133	Wheeler	NR
Seminole	208	Laurens	133	Tift	NR
Turner	208	Gilmer	132	Monroe	NR
Heard	207	Jefferson	130	McDuffie	NR
Franklin	205	Paulding	128	Lumpkin	NR
Whitfield	205	Pike	126	Echols	NR
Bryan	202	Early	123	Dodge	NR
Candler	201	Mitchell	123	Banks	NR
Pulaski	201	Newton	121	Appling	NR

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates; Georgia Crime Information Center

IN MEMORIAM

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation joins the criminal justice community of the State of Georgia in extending sincere sympathy to the families of the following law enforcement officers who gave their lives while protecting and serving the citizens of their communities during 1986.

HARVEY JAMES ADAMS, OFFICER
Marietta Police Department

Murdered with a .22 caliber rifle while working an
undercover assignment involving a drug investigation.

ROBERT GERALD BRIDGES, LIEUTENANT
Clayton County Sheriff's Office

Accidentally shot by another officer during a
special enforcement training exercise.

SAM GRAY BULLOCH III, TRAFFIC OFFICER
LaGrange Police Department

killed in a collision while in route to
a traffic accident.

CLEVELAND RAY CHRISTIAN, CORPORAL
Brunswick Police Department

Killed in a traffic accident while riding a
motorcycle to perform his duty.

DANNY STEPHEN RAY, JR., DEPUTY SHERIFF
Houston County Sheriff's Office

Slain by a .38 caliber Smith & Wesson while
trying to apprehend a trustee.

JOHN HALL ROWE, JR., DEPUTY SHERIFF
Lowndes County Sheriff's Office

Struck and killed by a tractor/trailer.

OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

Statistics compiled in Table 44 are taken from reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

The most serious assaults committed against officers resulted in 16 deaths over the period 1982—1986. The five year trend indicates an increase in the first three years, a small decrease in 1985 and the largest increase reported in 1986.

Yearly changes in the total number of officers assaulted showed a decline from 1982 to 1983. This decrease is more evident when types of activities are examined. Traffic Pursuits and Other Stops is the only type of activity that shows an increase. Assaults upon police officers increased slightly from 1,093 in 1985 to 1,112 in 1986.

Another area of interest is the type of weapon used during assaults. In contrast to the weapon types most frequently used in the commission of aggravated assaults (cutting tools, firearms, other weapons; Figure 6B), officers are most frequently assaulted by hands, fists or feet.

The number of personal injuries sustained by law enforcement personnel during assaults over the five year period between 1982-1986 has decreased. Most of the injuries were sustained between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

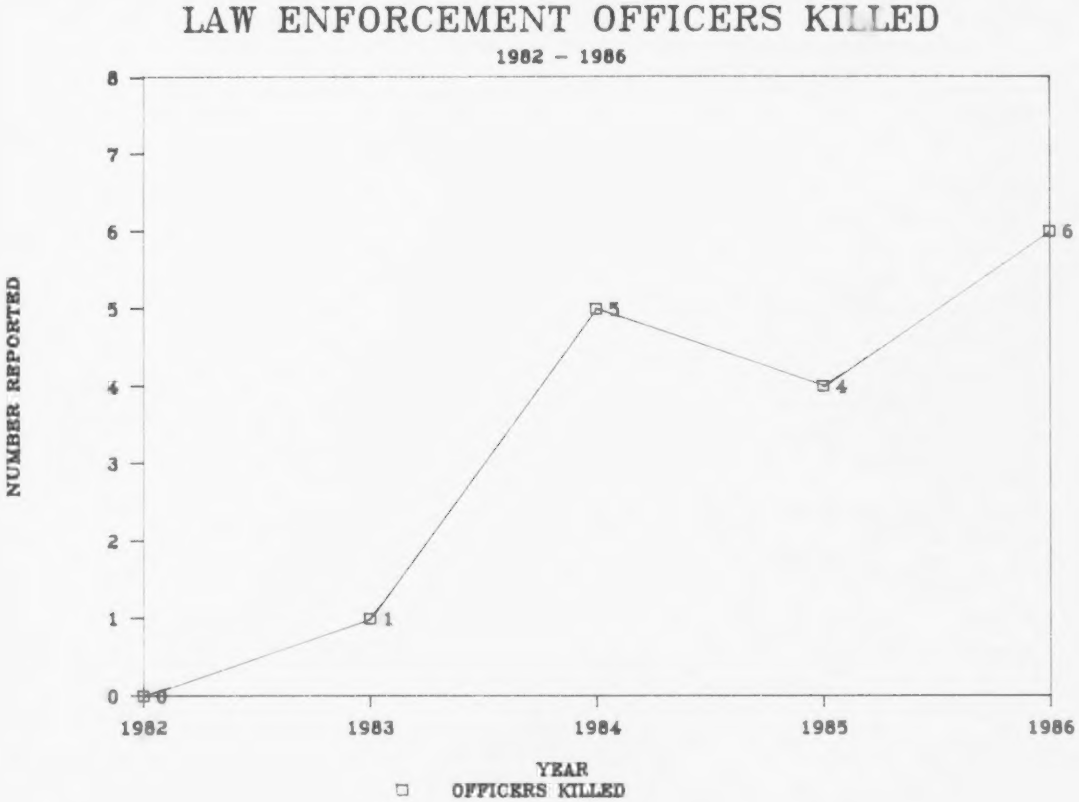
Table 44

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED, 1982—1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total number of officers killed	**0**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**6**
Officers assaulted					
Type of activity					
Attempting other arrests	464	344	351	334	357
Responding to disturbance calls	220	189	213	203	201
Traffic pursuits and other stops	82	123	68	85	111
Handling, transporting and custody	108	93	144	141	107
All others	407	340	325	330	336
Yearly total	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112
Type of weapon					
Firearm	89	72	77	43	83
Knife or cutting instrument	29	21	33	39	40
Other dangerous weapons	90	81	72	88	83
Hands, fist or feet	1,073	915	919	923	906
Yearly total	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112
Injury					
Officers with personal injuries	351	275	332	327	310
Officers without personal injuries	930	814	769	766	802
Yearly total	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112
Type of assignment					
Alone	484	459	479	477	461
Assisted	797	630	622	616	651
Yearly total	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112
Time of assaults					
Daytime (6:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.)	382	326	329	278	286
Nighttime (6:00 p.m.–6:00 a.m.)	899	763	772	815	826
Yearly total	1,281	1,089	1,101	1,093	1,112
Total number cleared	1,255	1,050	1,051	1,011	1,027

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

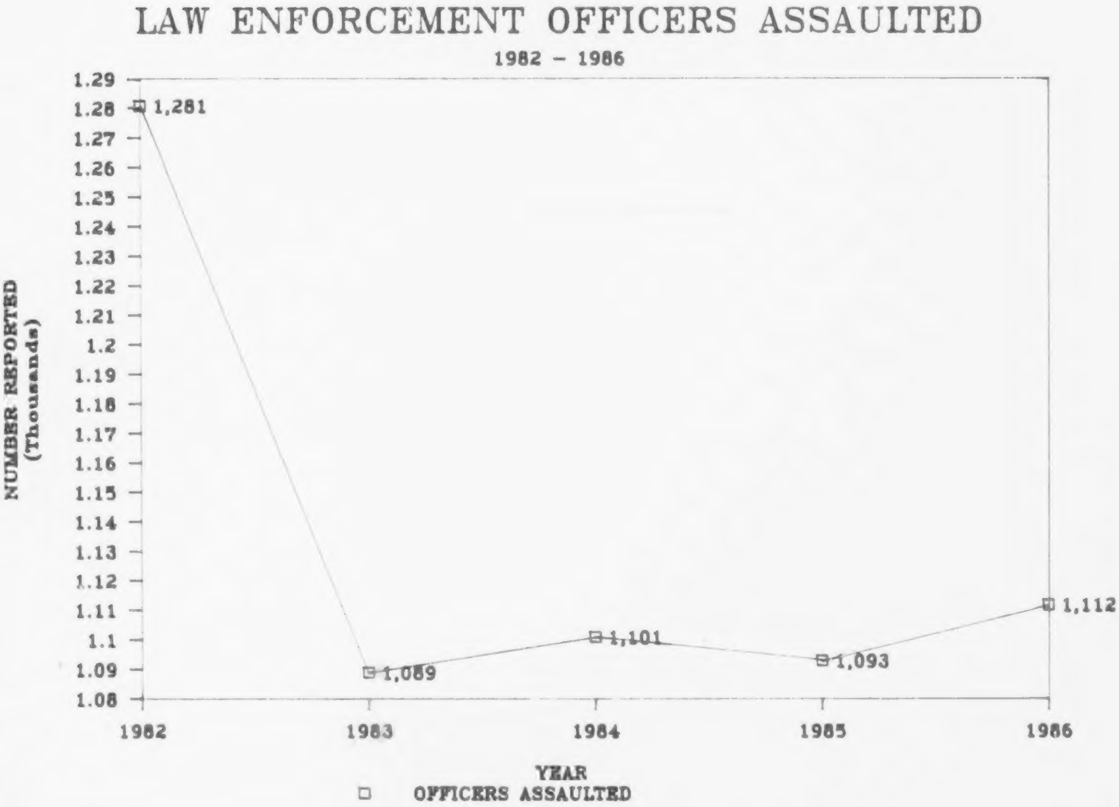
Figure 22A



LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED

1982 - 1986

Figure 22B



LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED

1982 - 1986

PROFILE OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Comprehensive data on traffic fatalities are available from the Georgia Department of Public Safety Accident Reporting data base. Figures from that database indicate that in 1986 more traffic fatalities occurred than in any of the previous five years. Total fatalities increased by 180 over 1985 figures, while DUI related fatalities increased by 115.

The effects of alcohol use while driving has received much media attention in the past two years. Tables 45 and 46 provide data on fatal accidents and fatalities caused by DUI (blood alcohol content of .10 or greater).

Additional data are provided for fatalities by month, location and type (Table 47) and holiday traffic deaths in 1985 and 1986 (Table 48). Holiday traffic deaths normally account for a large proportion of deaths on our highways. In 1986, Thanksgiving was the most costly with a total of 25 fatalities in 102 hours.

Figure 23

TRAFFIC FATALITIES

1982 – 1986

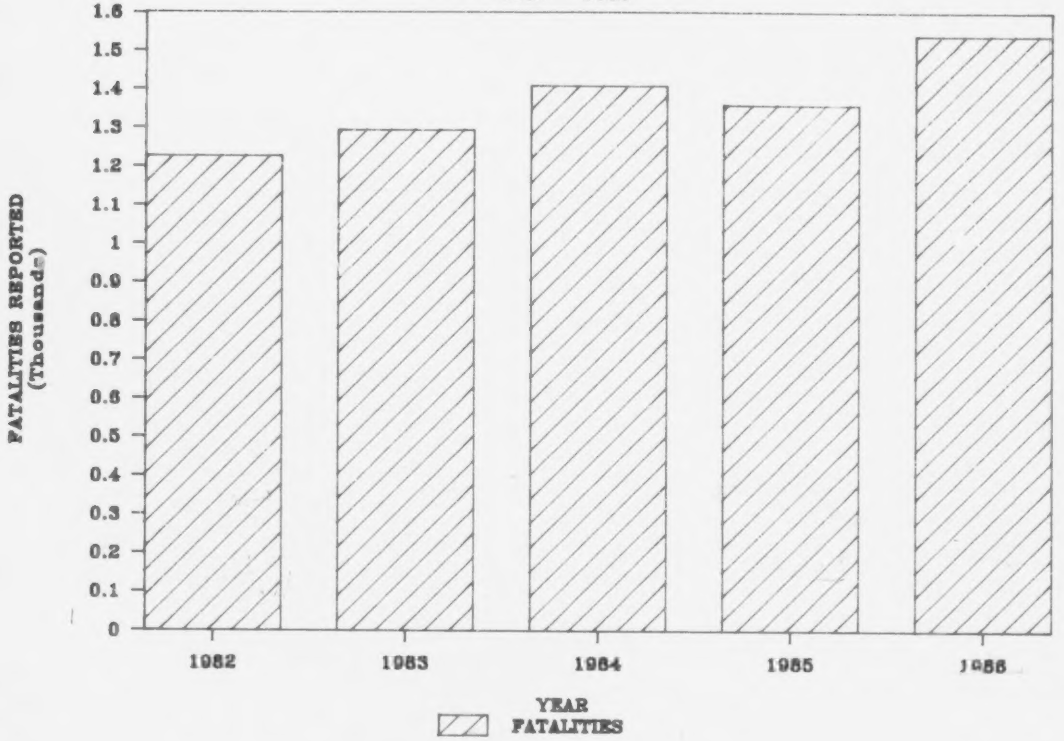


Figure 24

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH

1986

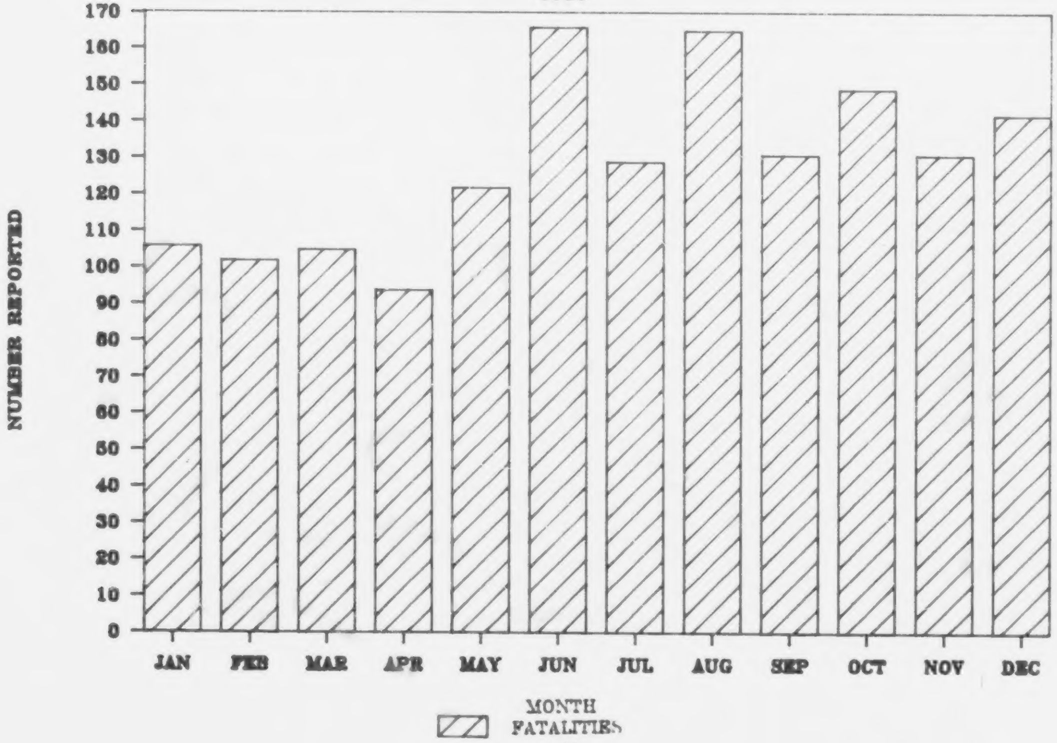


Table 45

FATAL ACCIDENTS* INVOLVING DUI, 1982 — 1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total Fatal Accidents	1,097	1,157	1,260	1,224	1,387
DUI Related Fatal Accidents	402	399	452	369	478
% of Fatal Accidents — DUI Related	36.6%	34.5%	35.9%	30.1%	34.5%

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.
Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 46

FATALITIES* INVOLVING DUI, 1982 — 1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total Fatalities	1,229	1,296	1,410	1,362	1,542
DUI Related Fatalities	463	454	515	424	539
% of Fatalities — DUI Related	37.7%	35.0%	36.5%	31.1%	35.0%

*The actual number of persons killed in accidents involving the driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.
Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 47

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH, LOCATION, & TYPE
1985 — 1986

Month	Rural		Urban		Total		Pedestrian		Motorcycle		Other Vehicles		Total	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
January	92	75	22	31	114	106	13	19	6	4	95	83	114	106
February	61	74	23	28	84	102	16	15	3	4	65	83	84	102
March	91	79	29	26	120	105	22	12	7	7	91	86	120	105
April	66	76	21	18	87	94	15	11	7	6	65	77	87	94
May	104	92	20	30	124	122	12	14	10	8	102	100	124	122
June	125	134	29	32	154	166	13	23	12	11	129	132	154	166
July	84	101	29	28	113	129	16	20	7	8	90	101	113	129
August	88	124	37	41	125	165	21	10	9	17	95	138	125	165
September	84	92	23	39	107	131	13	21	12	4	82	106	107	131
October	83	112	30	37	113	149	22	22	4	4	87	123	113	149
November	77	100	20	31	97	131	18	22	1	2	78	107	97	131
December	89	105	35	37	124	142	18	32	2	5	104	105	124	142
Total	1,044	1,164	318	378	1,362	1,542	199	221	80	80	1,083	1,241	1,362	1,542

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 48

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC TOLL, 1985 — 1986

Holiday	Accidents		Injuries		Fatalities		Hours	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Memorial Day	1,250	1,665	479	705	14	13	78	78
Fourth of July	2,405	1,500	798	550	24	10	102	78
Labor Day	1,522	1,903	513	714	12	24	78	78
Thanksgiving	2,731	2,717	892	901	15	25	102	102
Christmas	376	1,283	129	419	9	6	30	54
New Years	893	1,055	301	392	6	9	30	54
Total	9,177	10,123	3,112	3,681	80	87	420	444

1985 — One fatality every 5.3 holiday hours
1986 — One fatality every 5.1 holiday hours
Source: Department of Public Safety

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation was created in 1937. The initial charter authorized the establishment of a State Bureau of Identification to maintain fingerprint and criminal history information and the employment of individuals trained as criminal investigators to assist local law enforcement officers throughout the State. Today the GBI provides a wide variety of law enforcement services statewide, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing crime patterns and needs of the law enforcement community in this State and neighboring states.

The GBI has four operating divisions:

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISON

This Division is charged with conducting investigations upon request of Superior Court Judges, District Attorneys, Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, or at the direction of the Governor into violations of State laws. The Division is heavily involved in the investigation of drug traffic and organized crime, as well as its work with local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of traditional crimes, such as robbery, burglary, homicide, etc. The Division is headed by a GBI Deputy Director and is divided into three main sections; Special Operations, consisting of special squads based in Atlanta, Field Operations, consisting of 13 regional offices, and the statewide Drug Enforcement Section which, among other functions, operates four Regional Drug Enforcement Offices.

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

The Georgia Crime Information Center maintains a computerized repository of criminal history information, and operates the statewide communications network used by criminal justice agencies throughout the state and is the interface with the National Crime Information Center. Reports of all criminal investigations and reported crimes are forwarded to the Georgia Crime Information Center. GCIC computers enable law enforcement agencies to check for criminal reports on suspects, check for stolen items, such as guns, equipment, motor vehicles, etc., and to transmit lookouts and other important messages from agency to agency or to all agencies quickly.

GCIC assists both state and local law enforcement agencies in ongoing criminal investigations by developing suspect lists through access to computerized criminal justice data.

GCIC will soon have an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS technology will permit experts to search single latent fingerprints found at crime scenes against the master fingerprint file which contains all fingerprint and criminal history information for known criminal offenders in Georgia.

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

The Division of Forensic Sciences furnishes forensic support for all law enforcement agencies, including drug identification, firearm identification, criminalistics, toxicology, etc. The Division has branch laboratories in Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Savannah, and Moultrie. The Division Director is also the Chief Medical Examiner for the State. Reports of post-mortem examinations of persons who die outside a physician's care are processed through the Division of Forensic Sciences.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division furnishes financial, logistic and personnel support services for the entire Bureau.

Table 49

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
PRODUCTIVITY DATA — 1986

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Criminal Investigations	5,676
Assistance Rendered Cases	3,497
Total Cases	9,173
Polygraph Examinations Conducted	2,943
Felony Arrests	5,139
Value of Stolen Property Recovered	$4,247,749

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

Audits Completed	176
Fingerprint Cards Processed	315,773
Fingerprints Identified	134,918
Individuals Added to Master File	92,749
Criminal History Records Disseminated	130,986
Computerized Investigative Support:	
Cases Completed	167
Reports Generated	265
Statistical Assistance Projects:	
Projects Completed	108
Reports Generated	387
Training Hours Presented	625
Personnel Trained	2,824
Technical Assistance Projects	4,723
UCR Reports Processed	745,999
CJIS Network Messages Processed	40,042,074

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Number of Cases:	
Atlanta	42,900
Savannah	4,970
Columbus	3,096
Augusta	3,620
Moultrie	4,650
Macon	3,679
Total	62,915
Court Appearances Hours reported	8,892
Crime Scene Processed Hours reported	1,042
Types of Cases:	
Pathology	1,055
Handwriting	2,294
Criminalistics	6,189
Serology	3,504
Drug ID	19,490
Toxicology	8,096
Latent Prints	2,868
Implied Consent	15,403
Non-Lab	4,016
Number of Autopsies Performed:	621

Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

II COURTS

COURT-HOUSE

INTRODUCTION

The judicial powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in seven classes of courts: magistrate, probate, juvenile, state, superior, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The magistrate, probate, juvenile and state courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Additionally, the Constitution provides that the General Assembly may establish or authorize the establishment of municipal courts which have jurisdiction over ordinance violations and other offenses as may be provided by law. The courts of Georgia comprise a unified judicial system.

Superior Courts

The superior court is Georgia's court of general jurisdiction, having exclusive jurisdiction over felony cases and cases involving divorce, equity and questions of land title. With the exception of certain probate and juvenile matters, the superior courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction in other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county or circuit. Each of the state's 159 counties has a superior court, such courts being organized by single or multiple county judicial circuits. Currently there are 131 superior court judges serving in 45 circuits divided into ten administrative districts, with an Administrative Judge and Court Administrator for each. Prosecution of cases before a superior court is conducted by a District Attorney elected on a circuit-wide basis.

State Courts

State courts exercise jurisdiction over trials of misdemeanor criminal cases and have general civil jurisdiction over the trial of all general civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the superior courts. The state courts' jurisdiction also includes hearing applications for and issuing search and arrest warrants, holding courts of inquiry and punishing contempts by fine and/or imprisonment. At the end of Fiscal Year 1985, 63 state courts operated in 64 counties (Cherokee and Forsyth counties are served by one court). Of the 79 judges presiding, 31 were full time state court judges and 48 served part time. Prosecution of cases before a state court is conducted by a Solicitor elected on a county-wide basis.

Probate Courts

The probate courts exercise jurisdiction in the probate of wills, administration of estates, appointment of guardians and the involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated adults and other dependent individuals. Other duties for which the probate judges may be responsible, depending on the particular county, include holding habeas corpus hearings, acting as a court of inquiry, hearing traffic cases and trying violations of state game and fish laws. There are 159 probate judges, each serving a single county.

Juvenile Courts

Juvenile courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in cases involving delinquent children alleged to have committed non-capital offenses, unruly children under the age of 17, deprived children under the age of 18, and juvenile traffic offenders under the age of 16. With the exception of the juvenile court judge in Floyd County, who is an elected official, juvenile court judges are generally appointed for six year terms by their counties' superior court judges. At the end of Fiscal Year 1985, there were 10 full-time juvenile court judges and 41 part-time judges serving the state's 159 counties having separate juvenile courts. Where no separate juvenile court has been established, a judge of the superior court serves as judge of the juvenile court.

Magistrate Courts

The 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia established magistrate courts to replace justice of the peace courts and small claims courts. A magistrate court exists in each county of the state and serves as a court of limited jurisdiction. They serve as courts of inquiry, may issue arrest and search warrants, try violations of county ordinances, punish for contempt, and grant bail in all cases where the granting of bail is not exclusively commited to some other court or officer.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in all cases where exclusive jurisdiction does not rest with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is composed of nine judges and is divided into three panels of three judges each. The Court of Appeals is authorized to correct errors in cases on appeal except where the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction. Examples of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals include claims for damages, criminal cases other than capital felonies, and compensation and insurance claims. Caseload data are collected by the Court on an annual basis and include numbers of cases docketed; however, the numbers do not provide data on specific criminal appeals.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Georgia has seven justices, who elect one of their number to be the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court is the final court of review in the State and has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in constitutional questions and contests. It has appellate jurisdiction in all habeas corpus cases, and all cases in which a sentence of death was imposed or could be imposed. It also has jurisdiction over a variety of civil matters.

Courts Data

The Administrative Office of the Courts, the arm of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Council of Georgia, collects, processes and maintains caseload information on the principal courts of the state. The data are critical in making decisions concerning the creation of judgeships and the boundaries of existing judicial circuits. Caseload data are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the superior, state, probate and juvenile courts. Prosecutorial data are not available for the principal courts. Caseload data are not yet available for the magistrate courts. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals collect their own caseload data. With few exceptions, data collected and compiled for the courts reflect only workload factors and do not readily allow qualitative analysis of the functions of the courts. Note: In 1985 AOC began compiling statistics according to calendar year, some tables reflect this change.

Figure 25

Georgia Judicial Administrative Districts

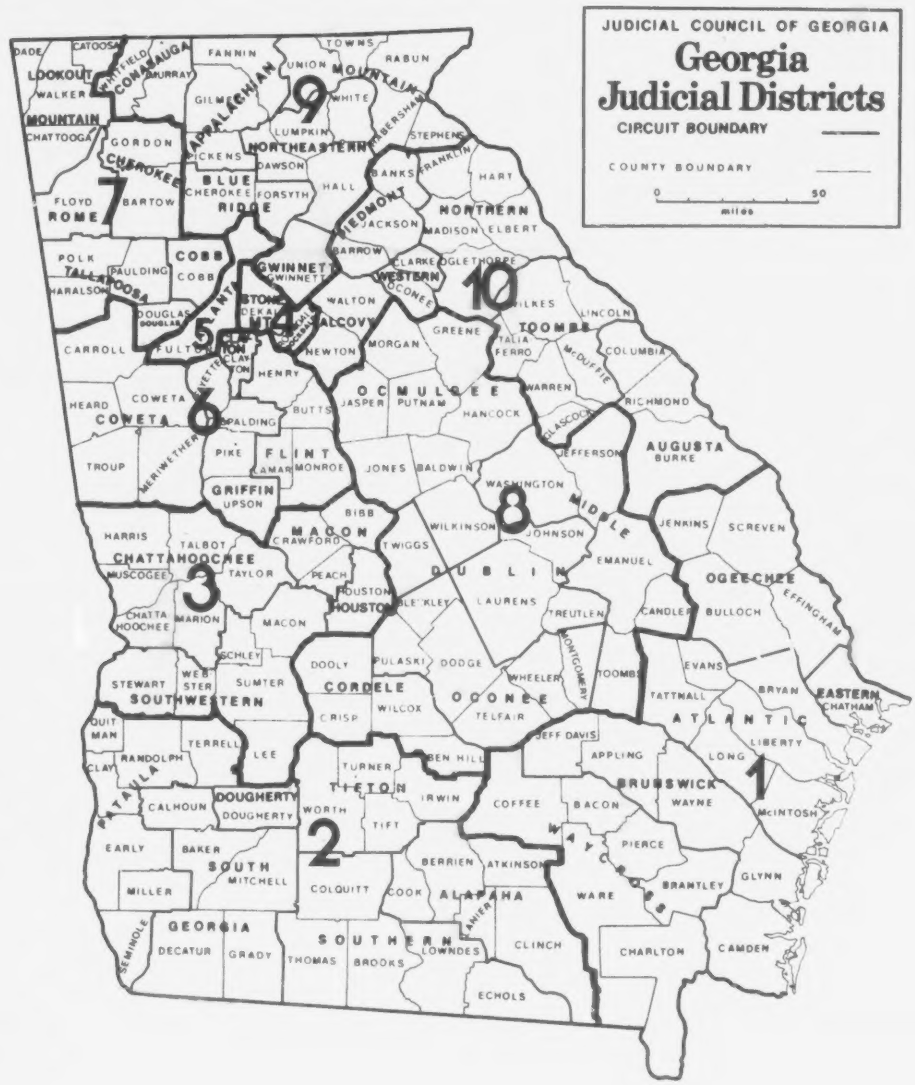

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF GEORGIA
Georgia Judicial Districts
CIRCUIT BOUNDARY
COUNTY BOUNDARY
0
50
miles
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
DADE
CATOOSA
LOOKOUT
WALKER
MOUNTAIN
CHATTOOGA
WHITFIELD
CONASAUGA
MURRAY
FANNIN
TOWNS
UNION
RABUN
MOUNTAIN
GILMER
APPALACHIAN
WHITE
HABERSHAM
LUMPKIN
STEPHENS
NORTHEASTERN
GORDON
PICKENS
DAWSON
CHEROKEE
BANKS
FRANKLIN
HART
BLUE
CHEROKEE
RIDGE
FORSYTH
HALL
PIEDMONT
JACKSON
NORTHERN
MADISON
ELBERT
FLOYD
ROME
BARTOW
POLK
TALLAPOOSA
HARALSON
PAULDING
COBB
COBB
BARROW
GWINNETT
GWINNETT
CLARKE
OGLETHORPE
WESTERN
OCONEE
WILKES
LINCOLN
DOUGLAS
DOUGLAS
ATLANTA
FULTON
STONE
DEKALB
MTN
ROCKDALE
ALCOVY
WALTON
NEWTON
MORGAN
GREENE
TALIAFERRO
TOOMBS
McDUFFIE
COLUMBIA
CARROLL
CLAYTON
FAYETTE
HENRY
WARREN
RICHMOND
HEARD
COWETA
COWETA
SPALDING
BUTTS
OCMULGEE
JASPER
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
GLASCOCK
JEFFERSON
AUGUSTA
BURKE
TROUP
MERIWETHER
PIKE
FLINT
LAMAR
MONROE
JONES
BALDWIN
WASHINGTON
MIDDLE
GRIFFIN
UPSON
BIBB
HARRIS
TALBOT
MACON
CRAWFORD
TWIGGS
WILKINSON
JOHNSON
JENKINS
SCREVEN
CHATTAHOOCHEE
MUSCOGEE
TAYLOR
PEACH
DUBLIN
EMANUEL
OGEECHEE
EFFINGHAM
CHATTAHOOCHEE
MARION
HOUSTON
HOUSTON
BLECKLEY
LAURENS
TREUTLEN
CANDLER
BULLOCH
MACON
SCHLEY
DOOLY
PULASKI
DODGE
MONTGOMERY
TOOMBS
EVANS
STEWART
WEBSTER
SUMTER
SOUTHWESTERN
CORDELE
WHEELER
OCONEE
TATTNALL
BRYAN
EASTERN
CHATHAM
QUITMAN
CRISP
WILCOX
TELFAIR
ATLANTIC
RANDOLPH
TERRELL
LEE
JEFF DAVIS
APPLING
LONG
LIBERTY
CLAY
PATAULA
TURNER
BEN HILL
BRUNSWICK
WAYNE
CALHOUN
DOUGHERTY
DOUGHERTY
TIFTON
WORTH
IRWIN
COFFEE
BACON
McINTOSH
TIFT
EARLY
BAKER
SOUTH
MITCHELL
BERRIEN
ATKINSON
WAYCROSS
PIERCE
MILLER
COLQUITT
COOK
ALAPAHA
LANIER
WARE
BRANTLEY
GLYNN
SEMINOLE
GEORGIA
DECATUR
GRADY
SOUTHERN
THOMAS
BROOKS
LOWNDES
CLINCH
CHARLTON
CAMDEN
ECHOLS

Figure 26

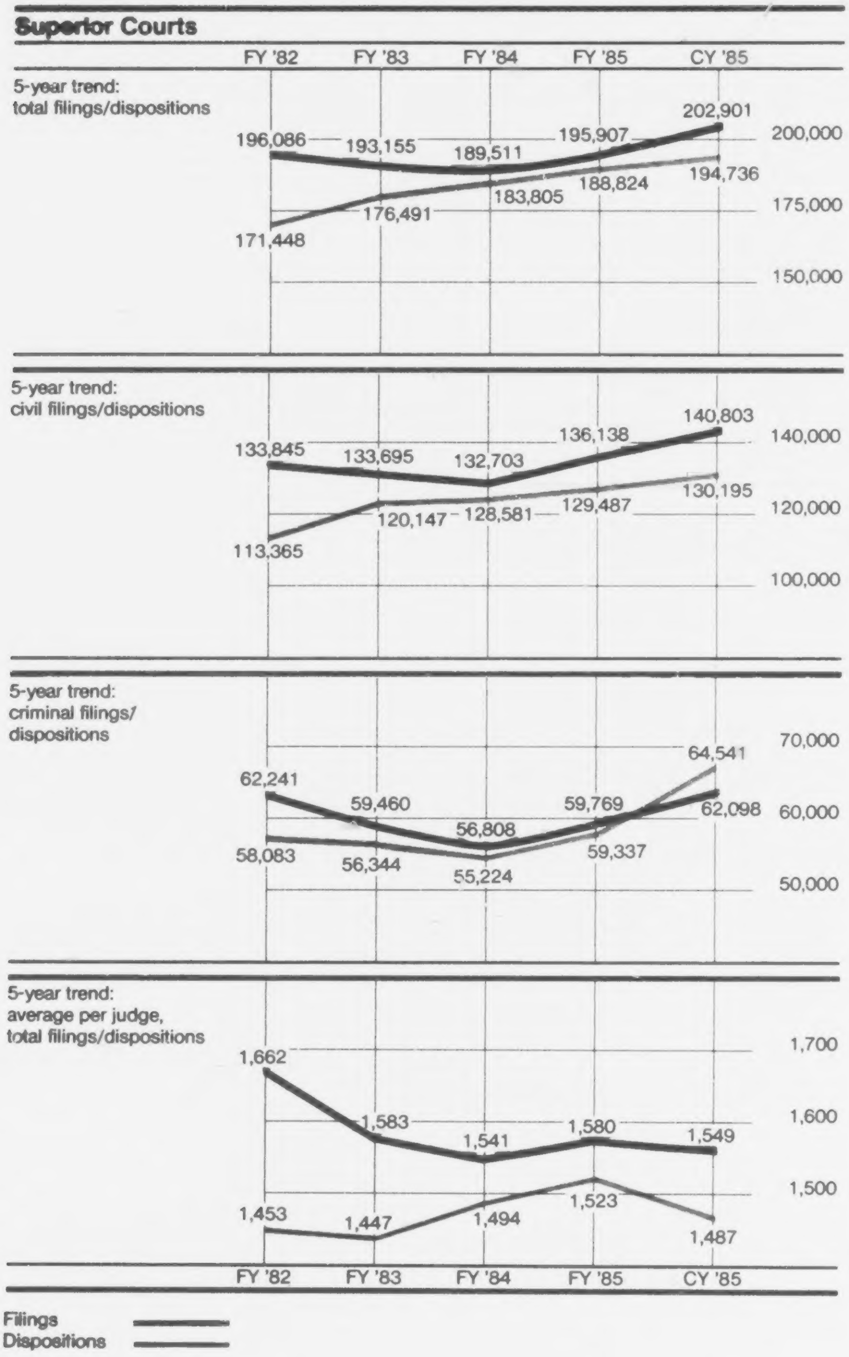

Superior Courts
FY '82
FY '83
FY '84
FY '85
CY '85
5-year trend:
total filings/dispositions
196,086
193,155
189,511
195,907
202,901
171,448
176,491
183,805
188,824
194,736
200,000
175,000
150,000
5-year trend:
civil filings/dispositions
133,845
133,695
132,703
136,138
140,803
113,365
120,147
128,581
129,487
130,195
140,000
120,000
100,000
5-year trend:
criminal filings/
dispositions
62,241
59,460
56,808
59,769
62,098
58,083
56,344
55,224
59,337
64,541
70,000
60,000
50,000
5-year trend:
average per judge,
total filings/dispositions
1,662
1,583
1,541
1,580
1,549
1,453
1,447
1,494
1,523
1,487
1,700
1,600
1,500
FY '82
FY '83
FY '84
FY '85
CY '85
Filings
Dispositions

Table 50

CY 1985 Superior Court Caseload (Docket entries)

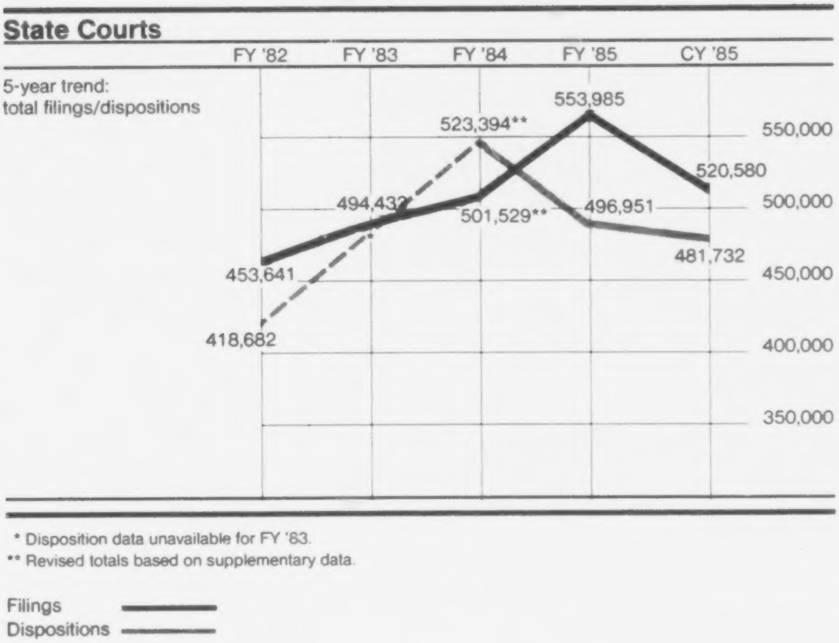
	Total Criminal		Felony		Misdemeanor		Traffic	
Circuit	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Alapaha	2,744	2,912	799	937	1,390	1,360	555	615
Alcovy	1,521	1,315	573	537	830	687	118	91
Appalachian	955	838	224	188	604	509	127	141
Atlanta	5,530	8,314	5,504	8,254	26	60	0	0
Atlantic	1,879	1,799	581	602	93	54	1,205	1,143
Augusta	1,343	1,532	932	1,070	309	345	102	117
Blue Ridge	479	432	465	418	7	7	7	7
Brunswick	1,836	1,680	1,134	983	299	213	403	484
Chattahoochee	2,177	2,478	1,368	1,714	586	549	223	215
Cherokee	1,435	1,547	551	643	757	774	127	130
Clayton	1,240	1,187	1,123	1,090	104	88	13	9
Cobb	2,455	2,480	2,005	1,967	229	240	221	273
Conasauga	1,131	1,196	435	421	399	537	297	238
Cordele	1,001	1,133	407	441	493	582	101	110
Coweta	1,053	1,040	798	790	202	195	53	55
Dougherty	745	913	745	912	0	1	0	0
Douglas	1,083	1,040	372	335	559	568	152	137
Dublin	1,184	1,496	283	432	836	919	65	145
Eastern	1,389	1,431	1,261	1,302	102	99	26	30
Flint	871	796	378	326	408	388	85	82
Griffin	1,561	1,512	847	753	550	568	164	191
Gwinnett	1,270	1,219	1,236	1,186	18	18	16	15
Houston	447	456	386	396	60	60	1	0
Lookout Mountain	2,253	2,108	760	801	980	923	513	384
Macon	1,381	1,306	1,167	1,054	176	206	38	46
Middle	642	667	629	655	7	7	6	5
Mountain	653	613	403	337	196	225	54	51
Northeastern	1,492	1,225	590	361	377	347	525	517
Northern	1,031	1,183	453	525	552	625	26	33
Ocmulgee	2,553	2,422	1,151	1,046	1,269	1,246	133	130
Oconee	880	771	408	362	449	385	23	24
Ogeechee	509	546	502	538	7	8	0	0
Pataula	1,046	988	438	430	539	508	69	50
Piedmont	1,104	1,099	343	354	365	330	396	415
Rockdale	751	553	331	230	414	323	6	0
Rome	1,710	1,718	543	542	1,080	1,101	87	75
Southern	1,049	1,163	892	955	155	207	2	1
South Georgia	596	598	511	518	82	75	3	5
Southwestern	738	658	508	455	183	159	47	44
Stone Mountain	2,783	2,577	2,782	2,576	1	1	0	0
Tallapoosa	1,391	1,370	422	426	601	561	368	383
Tifton	786	848	472	506	296	321	18	21
Toombs	1,865	1,762	290	280	1,004	939	571	543
Waycross	983	1,071	609	642	358	407	16	22
Western	573	549	535	512	31	32	7	5
TOTAL	62,098	64,541	37,146	39,802	17,983	17,757	6,969	6,982
AVERAGE PER JUDGE*	474	493	284	304	137	136	53	53

*Based on 131 superior court judges.

CY 1985 Superior Court Caseload (Docket entries)

Total Civil		General Civil		Domestic Relations		Independent Motions		Total Caseload		Total Open Caseload
Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	
1,223	1,025	286	291	560	442	377	292	3,967	3,937	1,516
2,440	2,953	778	839	946	1,280	716	834	3,961	4,268	2,442
1,206	815	502	293	351	287	353	235	2,161	1,653	1,501
11,195	11,202	3,871	4,098	5,267	5,202	2,057	1,902	16,725	19,516	9,917
2,898	2,494	674	619	1,731	1,422	493	453	4,777	4,293	2,345
7,132	5,290	1,097	724	4,426	3,279	1,609	1,287	8,475	6,822	6,935
1,932	1,636	394	299	901	817	637	520	2,411	2,068	1,339
3,403	2,942	925	829	1,667	1,557	811	556	5,239	4,622	4,864
5,637	7,558	929	1,164	3,578	5,156	1,130	1,238	7,814	10,036	2,802
2,838	2,701	952	903	995	1,040	891	758	4,273	4,248	3,086
3,128	2,979	612	495	2,045	2,044	471	440	4,368	4,166	2,796
7,695	7,414	1,208	1,268	5,140	5,028	1,347	1,118	10,150	9,894	5,604
2,638	1,998	1,065	762	1,281	913	292	323	3,769	3,194	2,356
1,581	1,683	596	598	704	813	281	272	2,582	2,816	1,177
4,120	3,336	1,162	868	2,070	1,784	888	684	5,173	4,376	4,407
1,725	1,259	239	78	1,051	848	435	333	2,470	2,172	2,024
2,682	1,952	1,214	831	927	722	541	399	3,765	2,992	3,193
1,988	2,181	868	936	851	953	269	292	3,172	3,677	1,981
4,227	3,959	1,409	1,067	1,753	1,984	1,065	908	5,616	5,390	4,460
2,248	1,842	966	751	777	696	505	395	3,119	2,638	2,803
2,747	2,444	882	673	1,197	1,093	668	678	4,308	3,956	3,029
5,604	5,037	1,165	947	2,905	2,797	1,534	1,293	6,874	6,256	2,786
1,708	1,185	281	166	963	704	464	315	2,155	1,641	1,973
3,281	3,158	726	697	1,840	1,852	715	609	5,534	5,266	3,929
4,063	3,036	958	647	2,354	1,833	751	556	5,444	4,342	2,832
2,629	2,149	882	697	1,523	1,227	224	225	3,271	2,816	2,607
1,592	1,337	431	329	710	630	451	378	2,245	1,950	1,006
2,561	1,706	697	415	1,199	820	665	471	4,053	2,931	2,071
1,803	2,090	547	695	777	917	479	478	2,834	3,273	2,055
3,299	3,168	1,239	1,226	1,372	1,287	688	655	5,852	5,590	3,366
1,346	1,312	545	540	580	524	221	248	2,226	2,083	985
1,652	1,831	505	538	828	863	319	430	2,161	2,377	1,475
1,326	1,160	95	77	681	544	550	539	2,372	2,148	1,490
1,744	1,995	546	688	760	933	438	374	2,848	3,094	2,047
1,305	2,468	811	1,083	422	921	72	464	2,056	3,021	2,248
2,631	2,873	680	908	1,055	1,165	896	800	4,341	4,591	3,789
3,616	3,959	725	852	1,797	1,644	1,094	1,463	4,665	5,122	2,690
1,951	1,664	218	207	1,062	886	671	571	2,547	2,262	1,585
2,034	1,689	762	526	872	761	400	402	2,772	2,347	1,405
10,987	8,682	1,669	1,621	6,223	5,755	3,095	1,306	13,770	11,259	10,721
3,127	3,143	1,083	1,060	1,135	1,226	909	857	4,518	4,513	3,569
2,160	1,419	245	226	1,056	742	859	451	2,946	2,267	2,068
1,072	935	277	253	499	407	296	275	2,937	2,697	1,831
2,656	2,617	823	738	1,312	1,360	521	519	3,639	3,688	2,081
1,973	1,919	692	597	875	913	406	409	2,546	2,468	1,555
140,803	130,195	37,231	34,119	71,018	68,071	32,554	28,005	202,901	194,736	134,741
1,075	994	284	260	542	520	249	214	1,549	1,487	1,029

Figure 27



* Disposition data unavailable for FY '83.
** Revised totals based on supplementary data.

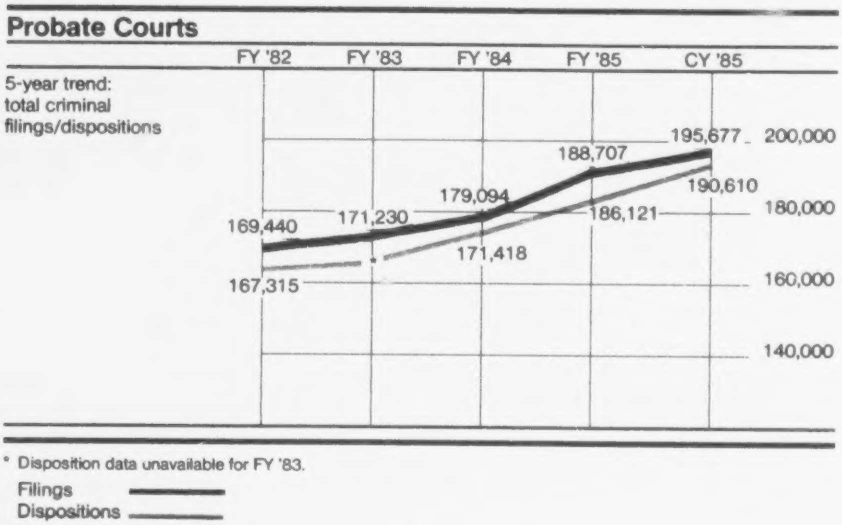
Table 51

CY 1985 State Court Caseload (Docket entries)

	Misdemeanor		Traffic		General Civil		Independent Motions		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Appling	601	400	966	1,024	26	21	4	2	1,597	1,447
Baldwin	1,678	1,678	1,642	1,642	0	0	0	0	3,320	3,320
Bibb	3,937	3,694	3,113	3,025	701	525	139	99	7,890	7,343
Bryan	183	173	1,527	1,723	88	65	20	11	1,818	1,972
Bulloch	1,638	1,505	5,058	4,714	76	48	66	64	6,838	6,331
Burke	370	370	2,702	2,702	75	47	54	45	3,201	3,164
Candler	147	134	2,171	1,986	0	0	0	0	2,318	2,120
Carroll	840	1,660	5,674	5,037	499	460	165	96	7,178	7,253
Chatham	1,431	1,447	1,331	1,403	2,426	2,426	1,526	1,516	6,714	6,792
Chattooga	514	512	2,559	2,374	20	10	10	8	3,103	2,904
Cherokee	2,025	1,512	7,148	5,998	614	478	137	[illegible]	9,924	8,035
Clarke	1,213	597	3,786	3,166	282	192	118	104	5,399	4,059
Clayton	11,114	11,114	12,771	12,771	3,291	2,461	2,323	1,447	29,499	27,793
Clinch	280	280	651	651	4	14	2	2	937	947
Cobb	6,037	5,404	41,705	41,163	8,081	5,732	11,834	10,801	67,657	63,100
Coffee	1,050	706	2,102	1,806	61	52	23	29	3,236	2,593
Colquitt	1,003	934	1,775	1,803	50	39	20	9	2,848	2,785
Coweta	919	967	5,664	5,011	316	205	73	25	6,972	6,208
Decatur	573	544	1,903	1,933	2	12	84	92	2,562	2,581
DeKalb	4,595	9,353	281	263	17,313	12,358	7,297	2,547	34,486	24,521
Dougherty	3,788	4,231	4,911	5,662	2,189	1,810	2,983	2,408	13,871	14,111
Early	221	233	1,202	1,361	0	2	34	32	1,457	1,628
Effingham	166	127	1,337	1,299	108	118	22	23	1,633	1,567
Elbert	1,007	882	870	869	22	16	3	1	1,902	1,768
Emanuel	1,022	741	3,895	2,911	48	32	35	14	5,000	3,698
Evans	128	124	991	990	45	14	39	18	1,203	1,146
Forsyth	1,482	1,332	3,347	2,986	333	198	77	29	5,239	4,545
Fulton	14,492	14,803*	4,515	8,722*	24,585	26,444	75,176	70,200	118,768	120,169
Glynn	1,211	722	8,854	9,693	812	1,082	785	748	11,662	12,245
Grady	488	445	1,524	1,550	23	15	8	3	2,043	2,013
Gwinnett	2,566	2,551	1,290	1,102	4,130	2,613	1,083	651	9,069	6,917
Habersham	616	464	1,224	920	74	77	19	23	1,933	1,484
Hall	3,252	2,893	8,378	7,279	325	164	92	60	12,047	10,396
Houston	3,684	2,683	7,057	6,369	1,163	941	594	219	12,498	10,212
Jackson	614	512	7,436	6,227	15	18	8	8	8,073	6,765
Jeff Davis	580	386	1,491	1,402	18	18	11	10	2,100	1,816
Jefferson	611	598	2,189	2,181	30	34	23	16	2,853	2,829
Jenkins	227	207	930	930	66	79	14	5	1,237	1,221
Liberty	1,384	1,293	1,323	1,301	101	61	24	10	2,832	2,665
Long	0	0	967	967	15	11	3	2	985	980
Lowndes	2,682	2,818	10,247	10,411	253	161	17	13	13,199	13,403
Macon	240	194	733	660	18	20	9	9	1,000	883
Miller	199	189	776	737	3	3	3	3	981	932
Mitchell	651	588	1,103	1,103	0	0	0	0	1,754	1,691
Muscogee	2,591	1,510	2,316	1,499	614	424	42	30	5,563	3,463
Pierce	267	223	677	689	13	10	2	4	959	926
Putnam	264	264	782	782	0	0	0	0	1,046	1,046
Richmond	7,091	4,986	12,371	10,398	434	309	169	169	20,065	15,862
Screven	283	278	1,353	1,351	22	27	2	1	1,660	1,657
Spalding	800	739	2,298	2,488	106	97	52	27	3,256	3,351
Stephens	460	448	878	903	0	0	0	0	1,338	1,351
Sumter	1,198	1,082	1,977	1,976	118	84	54	33	3,347	3,175
Tattnall	173	101	1,636	1,138	53	61	22	23	1,884	1,323
Thomas	1,501	1,245	2,708	2,364	1	0	53	39	4,263	3,648
Tift	1,995	2,486	6,496	6,552	1	8	255	166	8,747	9,212
Toombs	587	474	1,790	1,702	53	50	62	66	2,492	2,292
Treutlen	144	129	3,175	2,757	2	3	0	4	3,321	2,893
Troup	6,123	6,110	1,722	1,773	203	154	67	20	8,115	8,057
Walker	620	647	2,547	2,542	81	22	12	7	3,260	3,218
Ware	943	888	4,051	3,828	154	154	92	84	5,240	4,954
Washington	781	703	531	491	10	8	4	4	1,326	1,206
Wayne	279	356	425	421	39	53	11	23	754	853
Worth	497	403	2,577	2,461	1	1	33	28	3,108	2,893
TOTAL	113,056	105,072*	271,429	223,942*	70,206	60,541	105,889	92,177	520,580	481,732

*Criminal dispositions include some multiple counts (charges), whereas criminal filings are tallied by docket entries only

Figure 28



* Disposition data unavailable for FY '83.

Table 52

CY 1985 Probate Court Civil Caseload (Docket entries filed)

County	Total Civil	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate		Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeas Corpus	Licenses	
				Common	Solemn					Marriage	Pistol
Appling	771	35	6	0	25	7	2	39	0	504	153
Atkinson	201	9	2	2	16	2	1	6	0	86	77
Bacon	227	5	2	0	18	9	1	13	0	132	47
Baldwin	1,081	26	9	8	84	71	2	163	4	355	359
Barrow	575	13	8	1	60	14	4	34	0	249	192
Ben Hill	443	11	8	3	42	9	2	16	0	217	135
Berrien	356	17	6	2	25	6	8	15	0	259	18
Bibb	3,154	70	42	25	370	58	50	69	0	1,650	820
Bleckley	159	5	1	0	18	1	1	0	0	65	68
Brantley	230	5	1	1	21	6	1	0	0	117	78
Bryan	322	13	1	0	26	23	4	30	0	105	120
Butts	320	14	2	0	32	13	4	5	0	123	127
Candler	156	4	2	2	30	27	0	0	0	59	32
Charlton	2,684	15	4	1	17	4	3	0	0	2,628	12
Cherokee	1,303	14	18	2	116	21	13	28	0	611	480
Clarke	1,501	54	22	18	162	94	7	77	1	724	342
Clay	52	3	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	14	22
Clayton	4,288	63	23	22	237	214	59	95	0	2,242	1,333
Clinch	124	8	5	0	11	3	2	0	0	69	26
Cobb	8,775	157	70	31	775	291	94	186	4	4,744	2,423
Coffee	637	19	21	8	64	23	3	0	0	331	168
Colquitt	671	25	20	3	105	19	8	22	0	374	95
Coweta	1,151	22	22	3	126	31	22	100	0	504	321
Crawford	153	6	0	2	17	3	1	0	0	58	66
Crisp	449	16	1	0	66	7	9	12	0	179	159
Dade	1,798	5	3	1	14	6	0	0	0	1,668	101
Dawson	194	0	4	0	14	4	2	2	0	67	101
Decatur	539	10	6	5	66	9	2	23	0	314	104
DeKalb	10,724	189	168	201	952	355	140	419	15	5,574	2,711
Dodge	340	5	2	0	47	6	7	11	0	157	105
Dooly	242	10	2	6	36	4	2	6	0	73	103
Dougherty	2,378	32	21	20	213	63	11	81	0	1,229	708
Douglas	1,576	30	5	8	108	48	27	25	1	813	511
Echols	102	0	1	1	10	0	0	5	0	70	15
Evans	229	10	1	2	21	4	1	8	0	92	90
Fannin	307	9	6	0	24	6	6	10	0	139	107
Fayette	957	7	7	3	70	20	10	2	0	384	454
Floyd	1,730	46	18	14	209	49	19	159	0	832	384
Franklin	313	16	4	1	50	7	3	0	0	120	112
Fulton	14,008	383	339	250	1,364	965	134	26	0	6,892	3,655
Glascock	52	1	2	0	7	1	1	1	0	24	15
Glynn	1,551	95	7	13	157	81	12	0	0	845	341
Gordon	590	25	5	2	57	21	3	15	0	308	154
Grady	154	8	7	1	37	3	1	0	0	39	58
Greene	200	5	1	5	21	5	2	10	0	85	66
Gwinnett	5,227	68	27	10	373	151	41	59	0	2,734	1,764
Habersham	504	11	1	0	72	20	5	14	0	205	176
Hall	1,767	42	19	7	173	30	11	40	0	849	596
Haralson	662	22	1	3	59	11	7	37	0	249	273
Harris	391	5	1	11	39	4	1	3	0	171	156
Heard	243	5	0	39	0	1	10	8	0	79	101
Houston	1,864	35	18	8	205	58	11	0	0	921	608
Jackson	641	13	9	5	63	12	8	0	0	284	247
Jasper	182	5	8	0	22	4	1	0	0	67	75
Jeff Davis	290	5	9	3	40	10	1	0	0	156	66

Table 52

CY 1985 Probate Court Civil Caseload (Docket entries filed)

County	Total Civil	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate		Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeas Corpus	Licenses	
				Common	Solemn					Marriage	Pistol
Jenkins	174	4	2	2	14	1	1	12	0	67	71
Jones	493	8	2	7	30	7	3	15	0	191	230
Lamar	326	5	9	3	30	3	5	18	0	105	148
Lanier	135	7	3	2	16	5	2	3	0	65	32
Laurens	825	14	19	6	76	20	3	61	0	378	248
Lee	326	4	4	4	29	1	5	4	3	128	144
Lincoln	88	4	0	1	18	1	4	0	0	35	25
Long	125	8	2	0	9	5	2	0	0	67	32
Madison	397	17	4	2	39	10	4	26	0	163	132
Marion	123	5	3	0	17	3	0	0	0	47	48
Monroe	324	7	2	4	36	11	3	3	0	121	137
Morgan	289	6	9	3	49	8	5	14	0	118	77
Murray	454	18	5	0	38	8	12	19	0	217	137
Muscogee	4,080	65	46	18	471	83	82	103	1	2,310	901
Newton	1,055	30	12	3	92	28	8	41	0	460	381
Oglethorpe	229	5	5	0	24	3	0	2	0	57	133
Paulding	619	25	9	1	57	20	6	0	0	303	198
Pickens	337	9	6	1	40	0	3	43	0	98	137
Pierce	265	10	0	7	23	3	0	11	0	167	44
Pike	206	7	1	0	30	5	2	4	0	77	80
Polk	1,006	41	19	2	94	21	7	80	0	444	298
Pulaski	222	3	2	2	24	7	0	8	0	87	89
Putnam	193	18	3	2	37	8	1	10	0	114	0
Quitman	60	4	1	0	11	1	1	2	0	17	23
Rabun	309	10	9	1	42	9	1	13	0	112	112
Randolph	192	7	2	2	23	2	2	0	0	68	86
Richmond	3,692	86	47	44	357	126	145	122	1	1,712	1,052
Rockdale	1,152	12	11	4	86	47	9	10	1	496	476
Schley	65	3	1	0	4	1	0	2	0	43	11
Screven	246	12	3	4	28	11	1	0	3	87	97
Seminole	1,353	8	13	0	31	5	8	0	4	1,233	51
Spalding	1,189	24	15	2	102	21	16	0	0	603	406
Stewart	115	6	0	0	7	4	1	10	0	46	41
Sumter	616	15	6	5	66	16	5	5	0	278	220
Taylor	139	6	2	1	17	0	0	0	0	65	48
Telfair	319	5	1	0	33	4	1	15	0	124	136
Terrell	367	11	4	0	36	4	5	13	0	96	198
Thomas	1,122	19	7	1	105	16	6	355	0	461	152
Toombs	702	185	16	2	44	11	10	32	0	242	160
Towns	185	4	1	0	21	7	2	0	0	81	69
Treutlen	143	6	3	1	5	0	3	5	0	72	48
Turner	209	7	2	1	18	6	2	20	0	69	84
Upson	662	15	12	2	94	10	9	35	0	263	222
Walker	867	30	20	7	152	69	25	56	1	306	201
Walton	691	14	10	3	66	14	6	39	1	318	220
Ware	890	37	15	2	101	28	7	29	0	453	218
Warren	96	1	1	3	14	5	0	3	0	41	28
Washington	382	15	8	9	47	11	1	16	0	152	123
Wheeler	111	5	1	0	14	4	2	1	0	53	31
White	325	6	4	2	36	8	5	20	0	137	107
Wilkinson	268	12	1	2	25	7	1	35	0	83	102
Worth	383	7	6	0	57	14	4	5	0	167	123

Table 53

CY 1985 Probate Court Criminal Caseload (Docket entries)

County	Misdemeanor Filed	Misdemeanor Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Total Caseload Filed	Total Caseload Disposed
Atkinson	51	71	552	840	603	911
Bacon	2	4	455	454	457	458
Banks	10	20	1,141	1,249	1,151	1,269
Barrow	0	0	1,441	1,463	1,441	1,463
Bartow	252	228	6,460	6,501	6,712	6,729
Ben Hill	35	31	1,238	1,082	1,273	1,113
Berrien	0	0	964	964	964	964
Bleckley	23	23	748	748	771	771
Catoosa	0	0	6,167	6,165	6,167	6,165
Charlton	0	0	1,049	1,082	1,049	1,082
Clay	0	0	481	481	481	481
Cook	81	81	6,134	6,134	6,215	6,215
Dade	5	5	2,196	2,196	2,201	2,201
Dawson	0	0	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,104
Dodge	50	35	1,158	957	1,208	992
Douglas	35	33	6,989	7,036	7,024	7,069
Fayette	36	26	2,061	1,848	2,097	1,874
Floyd	96	74	5,414	5,477	5,510	5,551
Gilmer	115	115	883	883	998	998
Glascock	11	11	72	80	83	91
Gordon	49	50	3,543	3,651	3,592	3,701
Greene	0	0	1,532	1,525	1,532	1,525
Haralson	31	9	2,555	2,197	2,586	2,206
Harris	123	113	2,163	2,120	2,286	2,233
Heard	0	0	612	704	612	704
Henry	88	90	8,064	7,472	8,152	7,562
Irwin	30	30	367	367	397	397
Johnson	0	0	406	520	406	520
Jones	0	0	2,261	2,261	2,261	2,261
Lamar	17	22	1,691	1,604	1,708	1,626
Lanier	0	0	292	292	292	292
Laurens	105	91	6,624	5,742	6,729	5,833
Lee	48	48	1,651	1,588	1,699	1,636
Lincoln	207	202	425	425	632	627
Madison	63	57	1,126	1,066	1,189	1,123
Marion	27	42	998	1,077	1,025	1,119
McIntosh	0	0	2,671	1,826	2,671	1,826
Morgan	98	98	4,958	4,958	5,056	5,056
Murray	162	162	1,617	1,617	1,779	1,779
Newton	103	103	4,086	4,004	4,189	4,107
Oglethorpe	52	45	709	658	761	703
Paulding	74	73	1,475	1,525	1,549	1,598
Peach	2	2	1,263	1,256	1,265	1,258
Pickens	0	0	2,215	2,215	2,215	2,215
Pike	10	3	1,218	1,197	1,228	1,200
Polk	68	48	1,827	1,710	1,895	1,758
Pulaski	15	15	543	543	558	558
Quitman	82	82	279	279	361	361
Rabun	117	117	466	466	583	583
Randolph	185	185	1,120	1,120	1,305	1,305
Richmond	7,091	4,986	12,371	10,398	19,462	15,384
Schley	9	9	314	314	323	323
Seminole	96	96	836	836	932	932
Stewart	63	61	261	320	324	381
Taliaferro	31	31	835	999	866	1,030
Taylor	42	48	1,100	1,096	1,142	1,144
Terrell	136	136	979	979	1,115	1,115
Turner	0	0	3,167	3,167	3,167	3,167
Twiggs	34	34	1,055	1,031	1,089	1,065
Union	72	63	583	559	655	622
Upson	72	82	3,086	3,024	3,158	3,106
Walton	24	23	3,170	3,098	3,194	3,121
Warren	14	13	889	845	903	858
Webster	16	16	603	603	619	619
Wheeler	72	66	1,003	989	1,075	1,055
White	0	0	513	513	513	513
Whitfield	131	131	3,845	3,845	3,976	3,976
Wilkinson	75	75	395	384	470	459
TOTAL	5,149	4,915	190,528	185,695	195,677	190,610

Figure 29

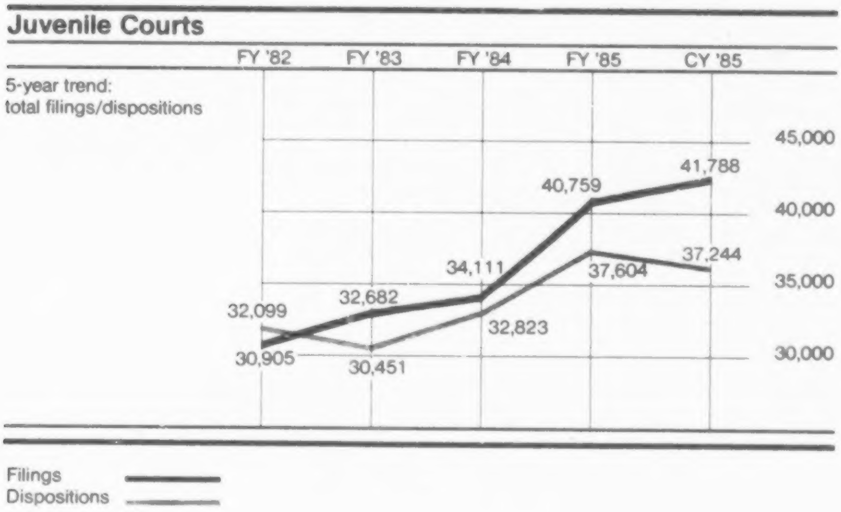

Juvenile Courts
FY '82
FY '83
FY '84
FY '85
CY '85
5-year trend:
total filings/dispositions
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
41,788
40,759
37,244
37,604
34,111
32,682
32,099
32,823
30,905
30,451
Filings
Dispositions

Table 54

CY 1985 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Appling	43	40	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	44
Atkinson	13	13	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	18	18
Bacon	11	13	8	8	0	0	12	3	2	2	33	26
Baker	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	5
Baldwin	34	34	10	10	0	0	58	56	0	0	102	100
Banks	7	7	2	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	13	12
Barrow	76	55	28	20	15	15	42	39	0	0	161	129
Bartow	261	180	104	87	18	15	119	85	26	11	528	378
Ben Hill	46	23	2	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	55	27
Berrien	13	13	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	23	23
Bibb	773	746	136	137	4	4	115	82	181	135	1,209	1,104
Bleckley	26	26	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	32	32
Brantley	14	16	6	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	21	24
Brooks	36	26	2	1	2	1	11	10	0	0	51	38
Bryan	11	10	3	3	0	0	6	6	0	0	20	19
Bulloch	85	72	32	27	14	12	15	18	0	0	146	129
Burke	33	31	4	4	0	0	10	6	0	0	47	41
Butts	54	48	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	60	55
Calhoun	6	4	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	9
Camden	74	71	22	20	0	0	76	76	11	11	183	178
Candler	18	18	1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	24	24
Carroll	165	131	68	28	11	11	91	63	11	9	346	242
Catoosa	154	156	34	39	20	20	35	23	1	1	244	239
Charlton	12	11	1	0	1	1	4	7	0	0	18	19
Chatham	1,065	954	196	176	92	56	247	228	62	60	1,662	1,474
Chattahoochee	4	4	2	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	11	11
Chattooga	40	37	5	4	0	0	9	8	3	3	57	52
Cherokee	255	215	92	74	33	29	25	24	86	65	491	407
Clarke	347	335	74	65	20	20	114	107	17	16	572	543
Clay	10	10	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	13	13
Clayton	677	543	374	306	30	22	209	185	139	113	1,429	1,169
Clinch	8	8	5	5	0	0	4	4	1	1	18	18
Cobb	1342	1064	827	747	136	121	311	258	121	106	2,757	2,296
Coffee	54	51	3	3	9	7	8	6	4	4	78	71
Colquitt	91	61	8	4	3	3	30	11	2	2	134	81
Columbia	124	124	16	16	7	7	3	3	12	8	162	158
Cook	77	75	12	10	0	0	3	3	3	3	95	91
Coweta	152	144	69	69	2	1	133	127	5	5	361	346
Crawford	6	6	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	9	9
Crisp	51	43	12	10	2	2	42	31	1	1	108	87
Dade	4	1	7	4	0	0	7	13	0	0	18	18
Dawson	19	14	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	19	17
Decatur	49	35	10	5	1	1	19	11	0	0	79	52
DeKalb	2,362	2,062	1,040	981	140	110	494	485	127	126	4,163	3,764
Dodge	28	23	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	31	26
Dooly	32	32	8	8	1	1	12	8	0	0	53	49
Dougherty	630	611	44	44	28	28	56	64	7	7	765	754
Douglas	308	217	76	43	14	15	47	18	10	8	455	301
Early	46	36	14	14	15	15	4	4	0	0	79	69
Echols	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	7	7	15	11	6	6	30	26	0	0	58	50
Elbert	30	36	3	4	9	13	4	2	0	0	46	55
Emaneul	16	16	0	0	0	0	31	31	3	3	50	50
Evans	23	30	11	11	1	1	14	17	0	0	49	59

Table 54

CY 1985 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Fannin	24	20	15	14	7	6	12	10	1	2	59	52
Fayette	98	112	7	11	1	1	17	17	0	0	123	141
Floyd	335	310	216	208	19	19	102	87	3	3	675	627
Forsyth	146	177	33	45	4	4	5	5	23	24	211	255
Franklin	25	16	5	4	5	4	3	5	0	0	38	29
Fulton	6,053	4,773	989	716	565	474	892	728	227	174	8,726	6,865
Gilmer	25	19	14	10	0	0	4	3	7	6	50	38
Glascock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn	389	391	143	137	7	7	40	39	4	2	583	576
Gordon	175	156	91	77	26	22	103	93	9	6	404	354
Grady	25	18	3	2	1	1	3	2	5	6	37	29
Greene	8	8	2	2	0	0	18	18	0	0	28	28
Gwinnett	1,160	1,130	448	427	202	113	348	329	77	63	2,235	2,062
Habersham	13	6	7	1	0	0	31	12	0	0	51	19
Hall	264	279	140	148	10	11	68	72	27	22	509	532
Hancock	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2
Haralson	41	37	6	5	6	6	7	14	0	0	60	62
Harris	13	15	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	17	20
Hart	35	45	3	2	5	5	13	14	0	0	56	66
Heard	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	12	12
Henry	117	77	80	75	83	76	20	20	0	0	300	248
Houston	160	185	83	77	4	5	51	52	17	14	315	333
Irwin	9	30	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	12	37
Jackson	44	45	10	8	3	3	23	16	2	2	82	74
Jasper	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	4
Jeff Davis	69	66	4	4	10	10	14	15	0	0	97	95
Jefferson	45	44	4	2	0	0	8	8	1	0	58	54
Jenkins	6	6	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	18	18
Johnson	12	12	0	0	3	3	7	8	0	0	22	23
Jones	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	7	7
Lamar	24	24	8	8	0	0	21	14	0	0	53	46
Lanier	10	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
Laurens	133	136	27	27	10	10	49	46	0	0	219	219
Lee	67	54	10	10	15	22	5	5	9	9	106	100
Liberty	200	121	79	50	4	4	11	0	3	1	297	176
Lincoln	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5
Long	16	17	10	10	1	1	10	15	0	0	37	43
Lowndes	134	140	22	22	10	10	35	34	0	0	201	206
Lumpkin	27	21	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	1	34	28
Macon	36	40	2	3	3	3	3	5	0	0	44	51
Madison	28	29	10	9	7	6	5	1	0	0	50	45
Marion	1	2	4	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	7	10
McDuffie	30	31	4	4	0	0	10	6	1	1	45	42
McIntosh	29	30	6	9	0	0	9	14	2	2	46	55
Meriwether	32	37	0	0	4	4	75	79	1	1	112	121
Miller	5	6	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	10	10
Mitchell	52	52	3	3	0	0	9	5	0	0	64	60
Monroe	34	30	1	1	0	0	23	12	0	1	58	44
Montgomery	15	16	1	1	0	0	5	10	0	0	21	27
Morgan	42	43	16	16	0	0	14	19	0	0	72	78
Murray	135	112	38	27	0	0	35	31	3	3	211	173
Muscogee	964	981	413	418	106	102	279	265	199	170	1,961	1,936
Newton	293	264	113	111	12	10	178	159	63	41	659	585
Oconee	3	1	0	0	0	0	13	8	1	0	17	9

Table 54

CY 1985 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent Filed	Delinquent Disposed	Unruly Filed	Unruly Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Deprived Filed	Deprived Disposed	Special Proceedings Filed	Special Proceedings Disposed	Total Caseload Filed	Total Caseload Disposed
Oglethorpe	11	12	3	5	0	0	3	7	0	0	17	24
Paulding	160	155	83	87	30	29	13	7	1	1	287	279
Peach	43	47	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	47	51
Pickens	13	14	3	3	1	1	5	5	1	1	23	24
Pierce	9	12	2	2	2	4	5	8	1	1	19	27
Pike	11	13	3	3	1	1	7	7	0	0	22	24
Polk	28	20	42	34	2	0	29	29	1	1	102	84
Pulaski	18	12	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	20	14
Putnam	4	4	1	1	0	0	22	22	0	0	27	27
Quitman	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rabun	18	12	2	2	1	1	7	3	1	0	29	18
Randolph	28	26	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	31	29
Richmond	1,217	1,187	422	410	29	23	19	18	20	18	1,707	1,656
Rockdale	134	133	74	68	78	73	51	51	20	22	357	347
Schley	24	9	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	32	18
Screven	34	29	5	5	13	13	20	20	0	0	72	67
Seminole	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Spalding	209	211	89	87	4	4	74	68	15	15	391	385
Stephens	39	24	3	3	5	3	7	5	7	4	61	39
Stewart	11	11	0	1	0	0	8	8	0	1	19	21
Sumter	140	142	15	16	11	10	24	23	0	0	190	191
Talbot	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	4
Taliaferro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tattnall	36	40	2	3	1	1	3	4	0	0	42	48
Taylor	4	4	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	9	9
Telfair	53	50	17	17	5	5	6	2	0	0	81	74
Terrell	26	26	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	36	36
Thomas	110	70	18	13	2	0	14	4	0	0	144	87
Tift	157	83	30	22	1	0	11	10	2	0	201	115
Toombs	66	55	12	12	0	0	25	23	0	0	103	90
Towns	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	4	3
Treutlen	26	26	6	6	3	4	15	17	0	0	50	53
Troup	613	576	56	49	8	8	158	159	1	3	836	795
Turner	15	23	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	18	27
Twiggs	19	16	3	1	0	0	8	10	0	0	30	27
Union	14	3	2	1	0	0	14	4	15	10	45	18
Upson	41	46	12	12	3	3	38	39	0	0	94	100
Walker	152	151	79	75	37	35	40	36	21	23	329	320
Walton	365	388	91	95	80	86	156	160	32	42	724	771
Ware	118	103	41	35	16	15	48	42	8	12	231	207
Warren	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Washington	34	41	9	9	0	0	13	13	0	0	56	63
Wayne	39	49	18	20	5	7	18	23	1	3	81	102
Webster	2	2	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	8
Wheeler	10	10	0	0	1	1	13	14	0	0	24	25
White	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6	6
Whitfield	311	283	222	208	20	18	193	199	33	36	779	744
Wilcox	9	7	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	14	12
Wilkes	5	4	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	13	12
Wilkinson	13	12	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	16	14
Worth	28	26	5	5	3	3	2	3	3	4	41	41
TOTAL	25,873	22,913	7,867	7,067	2,151	1,857	6,214	5,605	1,713	1,462	43,818	38,904

† Dispositions include hearings and other cases, except dispositions on attachments.

Table 55

FY 1986 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Committment Hearings	County Ordinances		Civil Claims		Other Civil Cases		Total Filings**	Total Hearings and Dispositions†
			Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Appling	995	200	0	0	394	359	134	36	1,523	595
Atkinson	198	0	0	0	323	320	99	68	620	388
Bacon	328	109	0	0	199	199	103	51	630	359
Baldwin	2,347	360	0	0	2,413	N/A	1,488	N/A	6,248	360
Banks	406	319	33	8	141	100	43	40	623	467
Barrow	1,942	458	2	2	619	406	297	203	2,860	1,069
Ben Hill	1,978	106	0	0	1,292	1,300	916	805	4,186	2,211
Berrien	1,006	7	0	0	332	263	163	69	1,501	339
Bibb	6,941	1,937	0	0	1,084	785	275	165	8,300	2,887
Bleckley	696	94	0	0	499	470	113	76	1,308	640
Brooks	589	280	5	5	433	434	132	56	1,159	775
Bryan	482	59	41	41	462	327	83	74	1,068	501
Bulloch	3,104	39	0	0	1,440	2,289	566	448	5,110	2,776
Burke	1,213	20	0	0	777	657	373	247	2,363	924
Butts	648	128	1	0	358	263	101	96	1,108	487
Calhoun	134	1	0	0	165	141	77	16	376	158
Camden	1,936	682	0	0	452	312	222	189	2,610	1,183
*Candler	125	59	0	0	314	320	53	45	492	424
Carroll	1,934	1	0	0	1,129	939	666	524	3,729	1,464
*Charlton	104	34	0	0	26	10	11	4	141	48
Chatham	5,847	4,707	0	0	4,682	3,613	7,016	1,593	17,545	9,917
Clarke	10,211	2,112	0	0	1,237	1,135	1,625	537	13,073	3,784
Clay	80	68	0	0	25	27	7	5	139	100
Clayton	6,933	7,887	106	130	1,296	694	5,872	739	14,207	9,450
Clinch	163	0	0	0	515	291	220	7	898	227
Cobb	12,660	1,024	1,427	918	1,993	1,173	0	0	16,307	3,115
Coffee	3,935	868	0	0	784	783	477	352	5,196	2,003
Colquitt	2,526	73	89	0	1,927	788	499	164	5,041	1,025
Columbia	1,511	35	112	78	914	586	276	245	2,813	944
*Cook	252	6	0	0	86	123	30	30	368	159
Coweta	2,396	466	204	113	1,569	1,436	781	470	4,950	2,485
Crawford	295	10	3	3	136	116	19	19	453	148
Crisp	1,357	218	0	0	685	664	487	343	2,529	1,225
Dade	653	532	0	0	115	117	6	6	774	655
Dawson	312	120	22	18	367	232	22	6	723	376
Decatur	1,658	551	0	0	1,867	N/A	625	N/A	4,150	551
DeKalb	15,862	14,129	0	0	2,752	2,036	75	39	18,689	16,204
Dodge	946	0	0	0	354	249	59	19	1,359	268
Dooly	338	15	0	0	531	346	122	83	991	444
Dougherty	7,692	215	0	0	3,982	4,392	1,238	1,124	12,912	5,731
*Douglas	468	0	35	36	163	126	206	147	872	309
Early	389	0	0	0	603	603	197	119	1,189	722
Echols	38	16	0	0	15	13	2	2	55	31
Effingham	589	23	2	2	442	442	113	104	1,146	571
Emanuel	1,372	387	40	40	985	985	362	168	2,759	1,580
Evans	424	134	0	0	388	264	148	70	960	468
Fannin	595	128	4	4	233	237	16	15	848	384
*Fayette	427	140	48	25	179	144	122	75	776	384
Floyd	4,915	223	6	6	2,205	1,891	1,873	1,295	8,999	3,415
Franklin	669	185	0	0	363	325	127	22	1,159	332
Fulton	16,640	17,935	25,208	2,504	3,140	581	13,040	2,003	58,028	23,023
Gilmer	747	207	0	0	542	239	58	31	1,347	477
*Glascock	7	0	0	0	7	4	1	0	15	4
Glynn	3,623	154	22	22	1,264	754	879	321	5,788	1,251
Gordon	2,550	721	0	0	666	511	347	241	3,563	1,473
Greene	564	154	0	0	720	703	219	182	1,503	1,039
Gwinnett	9,195	2,152	0	0	1,694	1,602	3,528	4,312	14,417	8,066
Habersham	1,371	385	86	89	495	356	188	187	2,140	1,017
Hall	5,100	2,616	330	330	1,404	1,222	1,181	837	8,015	5,005
Hancock	211	100	0	0	747	750	189	44	1,147	894

Table 55

FY 1986 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Committment Hearings	County Ordinances Filed	County Ordinances Disposed	Civil Claims Filed	Civil Claims Disposed	Other Civil Cases Filed	Other Civil Cases Disposed	Total Filings**	Total Hearings an Dispositions †
Haralson	555	24	2	0	321	128	95	34	973	186
Harris	503	146	70	58	290	215	122	84	985	503
Hart	644	167	0	0	449	347	121	71	1,214	585
Heard	279	0	2	2	195	197	33	0	509	199
Henry	1,574	1,273	135	162	1,122	861	412	182	3,243	2,478
Houston	3,817	1,341	0	0	1,308	846	1,096	1,202	6,221	3,389
Irwin	289	4	0	0	208	214	152	96	649	314
Jackson	1,000	340	0	0	486	581	151	121	1,637	1,042
Jasper	345	122	0	0	174	132	58	26	577	280
Jeff Davis	879	792	0	0	632	634	288	259	1,799	1,685
Jefferson	1,131	257	0	0	762	762	370	269	2,263	1,288
Johnson	367	19	0	0	281	226	84	67	732	312
Jones	547	4	0	0	503	312	122	61	1,172	377
Lamar	489	88	0	0	327	252	205	174	1,021	514
Lanier	385	125	0	0	167	167	50	51	602	343
Laurens	2,184	22	0	0	978	746	351	487	3,513	1,255
Lee	352	62	2	2	248	227	109	85	711	376
Lincoln	222	23	15	15	300	323	88	42	625	403
*Long	165	12	0	0	16	18	5	5	186	35
Lowndes	4,968	1,243	237	170	3,886	1,729	2,680	1,536	11,699	4,678
Lumpkin	507	287	0	0	186	219	67	66	760	572
Macon	755	91	0	0	456	439	101	109	1,312	639
Madison	338	127	0	0	261	136	44	115	643	378
Marion	87	22	0	0	68	36	29	26	184	84
McDuffie	1,184	65	7	7	910	789	434	139	2,535	1,000
McIntosh	278	51	0	0	324	216	64	47	666	314
Meriwether	623	189	7	10	579	568	168	128	1,377	895
Miller	242	0	0	0	274	283	40	20	556	303
Monroe	490	115	1	1	601	434	257	159	1,349	709
Montgomery	223	0	0	0	171	174	28	19	422	193
Morgan	560	42	11	11	386	353	124	93	1,081	499
Murray	1,054	11	36	36	516	477	210	187	1,816	711
Muscogee	0	0	0	0	579	169	5	3	584	172
*Newton	682	161	5	5	309	193	124	93	1,120	452
*Oconee	72	0	0	0	82	50	30	26	184	76
Oglethorpe	236	44	0	0	170	118	31	6	437	168
Paulding	1,178	279	0	0	324	207	209	171	1,711	657
Peach	533	639	1	2	499	419	152	122	1,185	1,182
Pickens	621	0	0	0	193	149	50	42	864	191
Pierce	700	131	1	1	198	163	36	31	935	326
Pike	293	305	47	47	134	84	27	15	501	451
Pulaski	482	242	0	0	383	314	86	5	951	561
Putnam	757	611	90	95	688	569	364	236	1,899	1,511
Quitman	30	11	0	0	27	27	15	0	72	38
Rabun	149	0	0	0	296	291	20	18	465	309
Randolph	317	36	0	0	172	190	25	16	514	242
Richmond	8,853	2,155	4,824	4,809	7,858	7,774	7,581	4,871	29,116	19,609
Rockdale	1,855	619	340	345	685	511	617	485	3,497	1,906
Schley	150	122	0	0	55	48	29	20	234	190
Seminole	131	50	0	0	212	215	60	46	403	311
Spalding	2,856	986	14	14	2,378	1,479	2,069	1,145	7,317	3,624
Stephens	1,500	199	2	2	363	415	81	52	1,946	668
Sumter	2,409	2,009	0	0	1,041	944	777	642	4,227	3,595
*Tattnall	95	0	0	0	164	164	49	29	308	193
*Taylor	55	1	0	0	22	0	3	1	80	2
Telfair	635	120	0	0	275	270	139	63	1,049	453
Terrell	511	258	0	0	299	330	120	119	930	707
Thomas	2,846	459	6	7	2,004	1,482	1,087	804	5,943	2,752
Tift	3,172	2,302	0	0	916	917	423	291	4,511	3,510
Toombs	2,453	12	0	0	1,194	958	432	372	4,079	1,342

Table 55

FY 1986 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Committment Hearings	County Ordinances		Civil Claims		Other Civil Cases		Total Filings**	Total Hearings and Dispositions †
			Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Towns	206	4	0	0	44	39	8	7	258	50
*Treutlen	108	4	0	0	42	42	18	18	168	64
Troup	1,793	202	9	9	2,859	2,565	2,473	1,786	7,134	4,562
Turner	513	152	0	0	264	252	57	41	834	445
Twiggs	303	59	0	0	186	157	53	36	542	252
Upson	1,000	421	0	0	644	211	388	19	2,032	651
Walker	1,415	351	46	51	379	221	252	169	2,092	792
Walton	2,077	457	102	97	1,006	887	735	598	3,920	2,039
Ware	3,446	508	83	72	678	558	397	259	4,604	1,397
*Warren	82	1	0	0	72	21	43	16	197	38
Washington	1,102	46	0	0	1,065	548	279	178	2,446	772
Wayne	1,276	109	0	0	459	331	240	145	1,975	585
Webster	573	29	0	0	49	48	10	8	632	85
Wheeler	177	23	0	0	148	69	30	8	355	100
White	427	107	0	0	208	213	54	37	689	357
Whitfield	4,155	913	0	0	2,330	2,444	1,370	1,294	7,855	4,651
Wilcox	162	64	0	0	115	112	28	25	305	201
Wilkes	216	23	0	0	315	314	142	87	673	424
Wilkinson	286	13	6	3	321	321	68	23	681	360
Worth	903	43	0	0	400	424	142	109	1,445	576

* Partial reports were received from these counties.

** Total filings include warrants, attachments and all civil and criminal cases.

† Dispositions include hearings and other cases, except dispositions on attachments.

Table 56

Supreme Court Caseload: 1985 and 1986

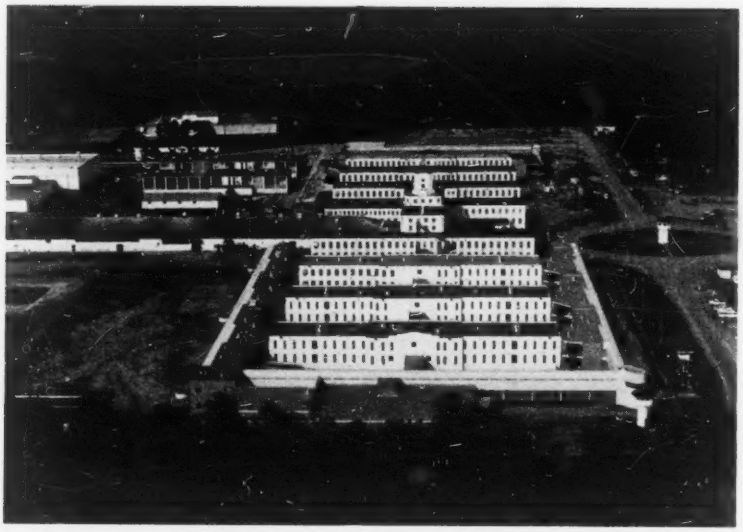
Filed	1985	1986
Direct appeals (Final)	584	549
Petitions for certiorari	572	563
Original petitions/Motions	26	31
Habeas corpus applications	127	152
Applications for discretionary appeal	200	182
Applications for interlocutory appeal	50	52
Summary judgment granted	16	0
Certified questions	14	11
Attorney discipline*	78	56
Judicial discipline	—	0
Bar admissions	—	11
TOTAL	1,667	1,607

Disposed	1985	1986
Opinions written	387	331
Affirmed without opinion (Rule 59)	125	139
Certiorari applications		
Granted	72	68
Denied	415	486
Dismissed		35
Habeas corpus applications		
Granted	10	4
Denied	111	111
Supersedeas granted	1	0
Interlocutory applications		
Granted	14	15
Denied	26	30
Discretionary applications		
Granted	48	38
Denied	137	121
Original petitions/Motions		
Granted	2	2
Denied	10	15
Disciplinary/Bar admissions/Judicial disciplinary decided by order	30	28
Other		
Transferred to Court of Appeals by order	49	73
Dismissed/Remanded by order	125	111
Withdrawn	38	39
Affirmed by order	1	0
Habeas corpus death sentence set aside by order	1	0
TOTAL	1,602	1,656

*Prior to 1986, Attorney discipline, Judicial discipline and Bar admissions were grouped together in one category.

III CORRECTIONS

1949 GEORGIA TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER 1949



Corrections — Introduction

The administration of state correctional facilities and programs is a function of the Executive branch of government. All offenders sentenced by the courts to the custody of the state are either housed in facilities operated by, or under the authority of, the Board of Corrections, or are supervised by probation officers employed by the Board. As of December 31, 1986, the Board was responsible for the custody and care of 17,363 inmates institutionalized in facilities under the authority of the Board. The Board also was responsible for the supervision of 100,847 active probationers as of December 1986. The Board of Corrections has no authority over inmates released on parole. These offenders are supervised by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and are addressed in a separate section of this publication.

Department of Corrections Facilities

The Department of Corrections is responsible to the courts for carrying out judicial sentences. In order to do so, the Department maintains three different types of facilities, has regulatory authority over another type of facility, and operates a separate division for the probation function. The Department has authority over 29 correctional institutions, 108 probation district offices and 15 diversion centers. It employs 6,857 persons to carry out its assigned functions. It is by far the largest state criminal justice agency and one of the largest state agencies. The various programs for which the Department is responsible include:

1. **Probation Supervision** is a program operated by the Department as an alternative to incarceration. The judge may require a probationer to report to his probation supervisor on a routine basis, require community service work, require the payment of restitution to the victim, and may impose a variety of other special conditions upon the probationer's freedom. The Department employs 636 probation program employees to supervise offenders sentenced to state probation by the courts. As of December 1986, 100,847 active probationers were under the supervision of the Probation Division.
2. **Diversion Centers** are operated by the Department as short term residential facilities for offenders sentenced to a special term of probation. The maximum stay in a diversion center is 120 days. The diversion program is designed to allow a sentencing judge to impose a more rigorous sentence than regular "street" probation, yet not as restrictive as incarceration in a prison facility. A diversion center offers a variety of educational, job training, counseling, treatment and other socialization programs to the offender. Residents of diversion centers are allowed to maintain their employment and must pay taxes, room and board, and any fines or restitution imposed by the judge. They also continue to pay for the support of their families. These centers are often referred to as "halfway-in houses". The Department employs 215 employees to supervise offenders placed in 15 diversion centers. The current capacity of the diversion centers allows for treatment of 1,593 residents per year.
3. **County Correctional Institutions** are operated by 26 counties within the state. Although the county government operates, maintains, and employs the personnel who operate these facilities, they are under the regulatory authority of the Department of Corrections. They house inmates who are sentenced to the custody of the Department for terms of confinement. These inmates are required to work in various county maintenance programs such as road repairs and other public works. As of December 31, 1986, the 26 county correctional institutions housed 2,579 inmates.
4. **State Prisons** are operated by employees of the Department. These facilities offer a variety of educational, job-training, counseling, treatment, and other socialization programs to the inmates, but their primary emphasis is on maintaining the security of the institution. As of December 31, 1986, there were 14,315 inmates housed in 24 state institutions operated by 5,018 employees.
5. **Transition Centers** are operated by the Department to provide an easier transition back into the community life for inmates who are scheduled for release from prison in the near future. The program is designed to lessen the personal shock of going from a totally controlled and disciplined institutional setting to the free environment the average citizen enjoys. It is also directed at helping the residents secure and maintain meaningful employment. These Centers are referred to as "halfway-out houses". As of December 31, 1986, there were 469 residents housed in these centers operated by 131 employees.

County Jails

In Georgia, the sheriff of each county retains the English common law duty as chief jailer. He is responsible for the care, maintenance and security of all prisoners lawfully detained and awaiting trial and of all inmates sentenced to his custody by the courts. Generally, inmates serving their sentences in county jails have received sentences of 12 months or less, are awaiting transfer to a state prison facility, or are temporarily assigned to the county jail subject to the agreement of both the sheriff and the commissioner of the Department of Corrections, while they are working on a state Department of Corrections-approved work project.

Currently, there are 145 county jails funded for operation in the state's 159 counties.

Municipal Jails and Detention Facilities

According to a survey conducted by the Department of Community Affairs, municipalities in the state operate approximately 155 jails and/or detention facilities. The average daily population of all these facilities combined was 7,650 detainees. With the exception of a few notable facilities, such as those found in the major urban centers, it can generally be said that municipal jails are primarily short-term lock-ups which hold detainees for periods of time not exceeding 72 hours before court appearances, transfers to county jails, or release. Due to the more stringent standards applied to correctional facilities which house individuals for periods of time exceeding 72 hours, some municipalities which have maintained prisoners for longer periods are either closing down their jails or using them only as short-term holding facilities.

Corrections Data

The data collected and published in this report are provided by the Department of Corrections Statistics Unit within the Department's Evaluation and Statistics component. This unit is responsible for maintaining all relevant statistical data on inmates and probationers assigned to the custody of the state. Since much of these data are critical to internal decision-making within the Department of Corrections, they are maintained primarily for such internal purposes. The Department of Corrections is, however, required by law to submit certain criminal history record information to the Georgia Crime Information Center and also provides to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles data on offender status and on offender conduct while in prison. The improved computer capabilities of this unit currently provide in-depth analysis of offender information and feedback to other criminal justice system components, especially to the judiciary.

Statistical data on inmate populations at the local level (i.e., county and city jails) are extremely difficult to maintain, since there is no central repository. The Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of the computerized reporting capabilities of the Georgia Crime Information Center, has been collecting limited data on local jail populations since mid-1982, as noted in the narrative portion of this report.

PRISON PROFILE

Table 57 outlines population trends in the major categories of prisons from 1982 to 1986. The figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year. During that period, the overall inmate population increased from 14,057 to 17,363.

More specific data on individual institutions within the state system are available Table 58. Those prisons with the greatest population include the Georgia Industrial Institute (GII) at Alto (1,493), Georgia Diagnostic Classification Center (GDCC) at Jackson (1,746), Middle Georgia Correctional Institute - Rivers (928) and the Georgia State Prison (GSP) at Reidsville (950). (Note: The GDCC is operated primarily for the classification of prisoners to be reassigned to other correctional institutions).

Table 57

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION POPULATIONS BY TYPE, 1982 - 1986

Type of Facility	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Transition Centers	397	459	399	426	469
County Correctional Institutions	2,220	2,324	2,391	2,486	2,579
State Correctional Institutions	11,384	12,667	12,897	13,347	14,293
Other*	56	54	44	40	22
Total	14,057	15,504	15,731	16,299	17,363

* "Other" inmates out to court on appeal.

Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 58

INSTITUTION POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1986

	Age			Men						Women			Grand	
Institution	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-54**	**55-99**	**Total**	**%**	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-54**	**55-99**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Atlanta Adv Ctr	9	107	17	4	137	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	137	1%
Macon Trans Ctr	4	45	11	0	60	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	60	0%
Atl Metro Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	40	11	0	53	6%	53	0%
New Horizons	0	0	0	0	0	0%	5	97	9	0	111	12%	111	1%
Savannah Trans Ctr	4	36	6	0	46	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	46	0%
Macon Women Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	4	48	9	1	62	7%	62	0%
Central State Hosp	0	4	1	0	5	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	6	0%
Bulloch C.C.I.	1	53	9	0	63	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	63	0%
Carroll C.C.I.	5	78	12	2	97	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	97	1%
Clarke C.C.I.	2	60	13	2	77	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	77	0%
Colquitt C.C.I.	4	93	12	1	110	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	110	1%
Coweta C.C.I.	1	71	17	2	91	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	91	1%
Decatur C.C.I.	2	87	10	1	100	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	100	1%
Effingham C.C.I.	2	35	6	0	43	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	43	0%
Floyd C.C.I.	5	126	17	1	149	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	149	1%
Fulton C.C.I.	15	236	30	1	282	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	282	2%
Gwinnett C.C.I.	2	107	15	0	124	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	124	1%
Hall C.C.I.	3	160	32	0	195	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	195	1%
Harris C.C.I.	0	43	5	0	48	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	48	0%
Houston C.C.I.	3	70	14	0	87	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	87	1%
Jackson C.C.I.	2	62	15	1	80	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	80	0%
Jefferson C.C.I.	0	62	21	4	87	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	87	1%
Meriwether C.C.I.	1	45	8	1	55	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	55	0%
Mitchell C.C.I.	2	55	9	1	67	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	67	0%
Muscogee C.C.I.	5	166	10	1	182	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	182	1%
Richmond C.C.I.	7	144	19	0	170	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	170	1%
Spalding C.C.I.	1	85	10	0	96	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	96	1%
Stewart C.C.I.	1	19	4	0	24	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	24	0%
Sumter C.C.I.	1	83	13	1	98	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	98	1%
Terrell C.C.I.	0	34	5	0	39	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	39	0%
Thomas C.C.I.	0	67	11	0	78	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	78	0%
Troup C.C.I.	3	65	13	5	86	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	86	0%
Upson C.C.I.	2	41	8	0	51	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	51	0%
Ware C.I.	2	90	13	0	105	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	105	1%
Lowndes C.I.	4	93	24	0	121	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	121	1%
Dodge C.I.	86	440	67	6	599	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	599	3%
GTDC (Buford)	6	224	29	1	260	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	260	1%
Walker C.I.	9	277	35	0	321	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	321	2%
Wayne C.I.	1	152	44	0	197	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	197	1%
GII (Alto)	1,277	214	1	1	1,493	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,493	9%
Montgomery C.I.	22	402	9	0	433	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	433	2%
Lee C.I.	52	532	27	3	614	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	614	4%
Putnam C.I.	4	97	13	1	115	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	115	1%
GSP (Reidsville)	3	817	114	16	950	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	950	5%
Middle Ga C.I. - Men	1	223	202	178	604	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	604	3%
Metro C.I.	3	505	152	27	687	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	687	4%
GDCC (Jackson) - Diag	100	1,347	249	50	1,746	11%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,746	10%
GDCC (Jackson) - Perm	3	117	42	5	167	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	167	1%
Coastal C.I.	11	610	125	16	762	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	762	4%
Middle Ga C.I. - Y.O.	250	642	27	8	927	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	927	5%
Stone Mtn. C.I.	6	171	39	4	220	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	220	1%
Middle Ga C.I. - Women	0	0	0	0	0	0%	78	525	85	21	709	75%	709	4%
Middle Ga C.I. - Rivers	18	746	151	13	928	6%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	928	5%
Rutledge C.I.	13	449	105	6	573	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	573	3%
Central C.I.	8	412	107	13	540	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	540	3%
Augusta Medical C.I.	11	391	125	56	583	4%	0	12	0	2	14	1%	597	3%
Rogers C.I.	24	355	28	2	409	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	409	2%
Burris C.I.	49	171	12	0	232	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	232	1%
Total	2,050	11,816	2,113	434	16,413	100%	89	723	114	24	950	100%	17,363	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent counts taken in December 1986.
Source: GDC

INMATE PROFILE

In analyzing the inmate population from 1982 to 1986, sex and race variables remain constant (See Table 59). Table 60 provides more specific data concerning age, sex and race of the 1986 inmate population.

Of frequent interest in discussing offenders is the individual prisoner's actual length of sentence. Table 61 indicates that the numbers of persons assigned each specific sentence length are increasing, yet the percentage of the total for each sentence length remains basically the same. The only notable percentage change is that of youthful offenders. In 1982 youthful offenders represented 7.6% of the inmate population while in 1986 they represented only 0.4%. No other category has demonstrated this type of change.

Also important is the number of offenders awaiting execution. Though the percentages have remained constant, actual numbers on death row have risen from 99 in 1982 to 114 in 1986. One execution took place in 1986.

Table 59

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1982 - 1986

	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%
White Male	5,504	39.2%	5,999	38.7%	6,114	38.9%	6,254	38.4%	6,569	37.8%
Non-White Male	7,919	56.3%	8,748	56.4%	8,854	56.3%	9,197	56.4%	9,847	56.7%
White Female	269	1.9%	304	2.0%	292	1.9%	342	2.1%	365	2.1%
Non-White Female	365	2.6%	453	2.9%	471	3.0%	506	3.1%	582	3.4%
Total	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%	16,299	100.0%	17,363	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 60

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE, AGE, AND SEX, 1986

	Age			Men					Women				
Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Grand Total	%
White Male	860	4,402	1,078	229	6,569	40%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	6,569	38%
Non-White Male	1,190	7,417	1,035	205	9,847	60%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	9,847	57%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	38	265	56	6	365	39%	365	2%
Non-White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	51	455	58	18	582	61%	582	3%
Total	2,050	11,819	2,113	434	16,416	100%	89	720	114	24	947	100%	17,363	100%

Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1986.

Source: GDC

Figure 30

INMATE POPULATION

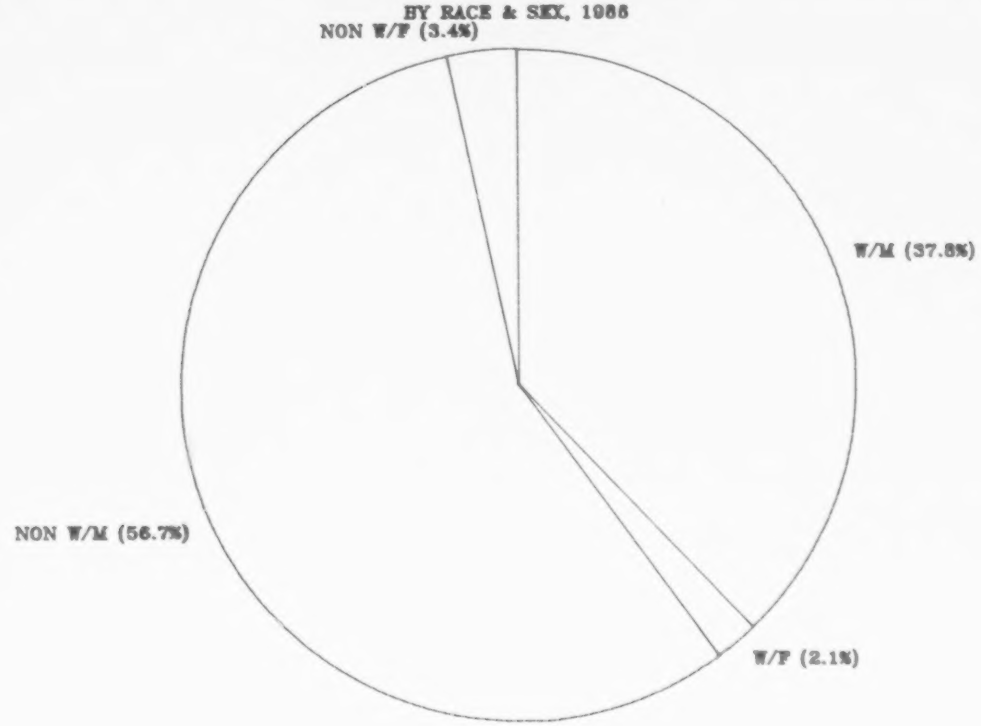


Table 61

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS, 1982 - 1986

Sentence in Years	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%
0-1	369	2.6%	406	2.6%	787	5.0%	1,010	6.2%	1,072	6.2%
1.1-2	712	5.1%	814	5.3%	852	5.4%	1,159	7.1%	1,412	8.1%
2.1-3	1,227	8.7%	1,341	8.6%	1,214	7.7%	1,287	7.9%	1,596	9.2%
3.1-4	683	4.9%	871	5.6%	742	4.7%	689	4.2%	822	4.7%
4.1-5	1,574	11.2%	1,830	11.8%	1,844	11.7%	1,966	12.1%	2,201	12.7%
5.1-6	600	4.3%	676	4.4%	633	4.0%	590	3.6%	571	3.3%
6.1-7	511	3.6%	566	3.7%	564	3.6%	564	3.5%	514	3.0%
7.1-8	568	4.0%	657	4.2%	626	4.0%	625	3.8%	600	3.5%
8.1-9	198	1.4%	217	1.4%	175	1.1%	152	0.9%	147	0.8%
9.1-10	1,513	10.8%	1,768	11.4%	1,756	11.2%	1,792	11.0%	1,862	10.7%
10.1-12	540	3.8%	589	3.8%	567	3.6%	557	3.4%	570	3.3%
12.1-15	935	6.7%	1,086	7.0%	1,161	7.4%	1,157	7.1%	1,213	7.0%
15.1-20	1,157	8.2%	1,286	8.3%	1,354	8.6%	1,421	8.7%	1,533	8.8%
20.1-over	427	3.0%	493	3.2%	526	3.3%	606	3.7%	671	3.9%
Life	1,881	13.4%	2,016	13.0%	2,143	13.6%	2,297	14.1%	2,387	13.7%
Death	99	0.7%	105	0.7%	117	0.7%	114	0.7%	114	0.7%
Youthful Offender	1,063	7.6%	783	5.1%	670	4.3%	313	1.9%	78	0.4%
Total	14,057	100.0%	15,504	100.0%	15,731	100.0%	16,299	100.0%	17,363	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 62

INMATE SENTENCE IN YEARS BY AGE AND SEX, 1986

	Age			Men						Women			Grand	
Sentence in Years	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-54**	**55-99**	**Total**	**%**	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-54**	**55-99**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
0-1	231	608	94	25	958	6%	10	94	9	1	114	12%	1,072	**6%**
1.1-2	220	897	147	16	1,280	8%	15	104	12	1	132	14%	1,412	**8%**
2.1-3	269	1,045	147	21	1,482	9%	8	95	10	1	114	12%	1,596	**9%**
3.1-4	128	535	86	14	763	5%	10	44	4	1	59	6%	822	**5%**
4.1-5	369	1,445	208	47	2,069	13%	19	99	13	1	132	14%	2,201	**13%**
5.1-6	104	381	46	13	544	3%	4	19	3	1	27	3%	571	**3%**
6.1-7	69	353	51	8	481	3%	4	27	2	0	33	3%	514	**3%**
7.1-8	67	445	57	10	579	4%	4	12	3	2	21	2%	600	**3%**
8.1-9	22	108	11	2	143	1%	1	3	0	0	4	0%	147	**1%**
9.1-10	170	1,324	227	51	1,772	11%	10	68	10	2	90	10%	1,862	**11%**
10.1-12	54	426	59	8	547	3%	0	21	0	2	23	2%	570	**3%**
12.1-15	81	923	139	33	1,176	7%	1	30	3	3	37	4%	1,213	**7%**
15.1-20	89	1,127	231	36	1,483	9%	3	37	10	0	50	5%	1,533	**9%**
20.1-over	24	525	100	14	663	4%	0	7	1	0	8	1%	671	**4%**
Life	95	1,580	478	133	2,286	14%	0	59	33	9	101	11%	2,387	**14%**
Death	2	75	32	3	112	1%	0	1	1	0	2	0%	114	**1%**
Youthful Offender	56	22	0	0	78	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	78	**0%**
Total	2,050	11,819	2,113	434	16,416	100%	89	720	114	24	947	100%	17,363	**100%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1986.
Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.

Source: GDC

Figure 31

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTHS, 1986

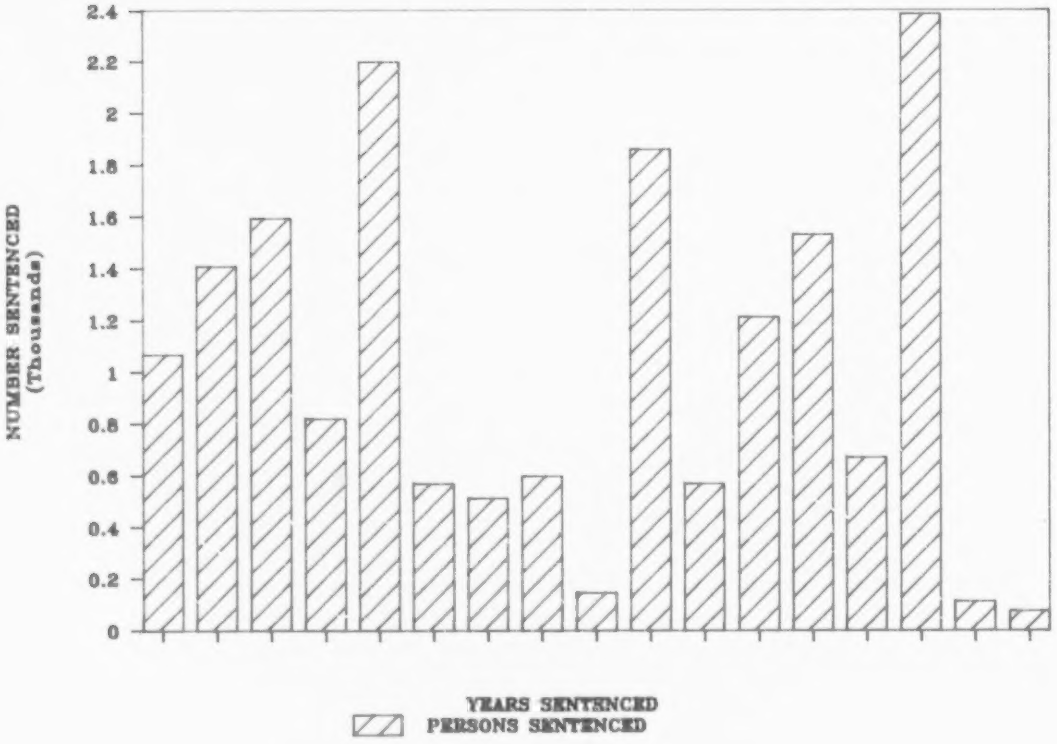


Table 63

INMATE CRIME CATEGORIES BY AGE AND SEX, 1986

Crimes by Group	Men Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Women Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Grand Total	%
Homicide	113	1,570	529	185	2,397	15%	9	144	53	19	225	24%	2,622	15%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	107	872	185	23	1,187	7%	4	48	8	0	60	6%	1,247	7%
Arson & Rel Off	22	88	16	1	127	1%	1	7	3	1	12	1%	139	1%
Damage of Property	9	33	3	0	45	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	46	0%
Burglary and Rel Off	752	2,292	198	18	3,260	20%	10	33	2	0	45	5%	3,305	19%
Forgery and Rel Off	48	365	42	7	462	3%	21	88	6	0	115	12%	577	3%
Theft	297	1,006	128	22	1,453	9%	10	93	13	0	116	12%	1,569	9%
Robbery	384	2,477	246	22	3,129	19%	16	69	2	0	87	9%	3,216	19%
Sexual Offenses	129	897	286	75	1,387	8%	0	6	1	0	7	1%	1,394	8%
Crimes Involving Govt	0	2	1	0	3	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	0%
Falsifications	1	5	3	0	9	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	10	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	3	21	1	1	26	0%	0	1	1	0	2	0%	28	0%
Disorderly Conduct	1	14	1	0	16	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	18	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	0	1	0	0	1	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%
Cruelty to Children	5	41	6	1	53	0%	2	25	1	0	28	3%	81	0%
Crimes with Guns	7	66	14	3	90	1%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	91	1%
Invasion Privacy	0	7	1	0	8	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	8	0%
Racketeering	0	5	2	1	8	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	8	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	102	1,309	223	31	1,665	10%	9	125	14	2	150	16%	1,815	10%
Auto Crimes	22	528	177	30	757	5%	0	9	3	0	12	1%	769	4%
Misc. Felonies	5	31	6	2	44	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	45	0%
Misdemeanors	43	189	45	12	289	2%	7	66	7	2	82	9%	371	2%
Total	2,050	11,819	2,113	434	16,416	100%	89	720	114	24	947	100%	17,363	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1986.
Source: GDC

PROBATIONER PROFILE

Except for 1984, probation data has been available for each year from 1982 to 1986. The trend clearly indicates that the number of probationers is growing (See Table 64).

Analysis of the most serious crimes committed by probationers indicates that the greatest number of probationers were involved in property crimes rather than violent crimes (See Table 66).

As the number of probationers increased, the number of probationers on first offender status also increased. In 1986 more probationers were on first offender status than at any other time (See Table 69).

Table 64

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1982 - 1986

	1982	%	1983	%	1984	1985	%	1986	%
White Male	25,106	51.0%	31,021	48.3%	—	41,660	46.2%	45,221	44.8%
Non-White Male	17,495	35.6%	23,690	36.9%	—	34,619	38.4%	39,860	39.5%
White Female	3,632	7.4%	4,905	7.6%	—	7,117	7.9%	8,000	7.9%
Non-White Female	2,948	6.0%	4,671	7.3%	—	6,736	7.5%	7,766	7.7%
Total	49,181	100.0%	64,287	100.0%	—	90,132	100.0%	100,847	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1982, June 1983, December 1985 and 1986.
Data for 1984 are unavailable.
Source: GDC

Table 65

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE, AGE, AND SEX, 1986

	Age		Men						Women				Grand	
Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
White Male	5,838	30,634	8,353	396	45,221	53%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	45,221	45%
Non-White Male	3,883	28,116	7,628	233	39,860	47%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	39,860	40%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,001	5,634	1,337	28	8,000	51%	8,000	8%
Non-White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	896	5,668	1,172	30	7,766	49%	7,766	8%
Total	9,721	58,750	15,981	629	85,081	100%	1,897	11,302	2,509	58	15,766	100%	100,847	100%

Note: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December of 1986.
Source: GDC

Figure 32

PROBATION POPULATION

BY RACE AND SEX, 1986

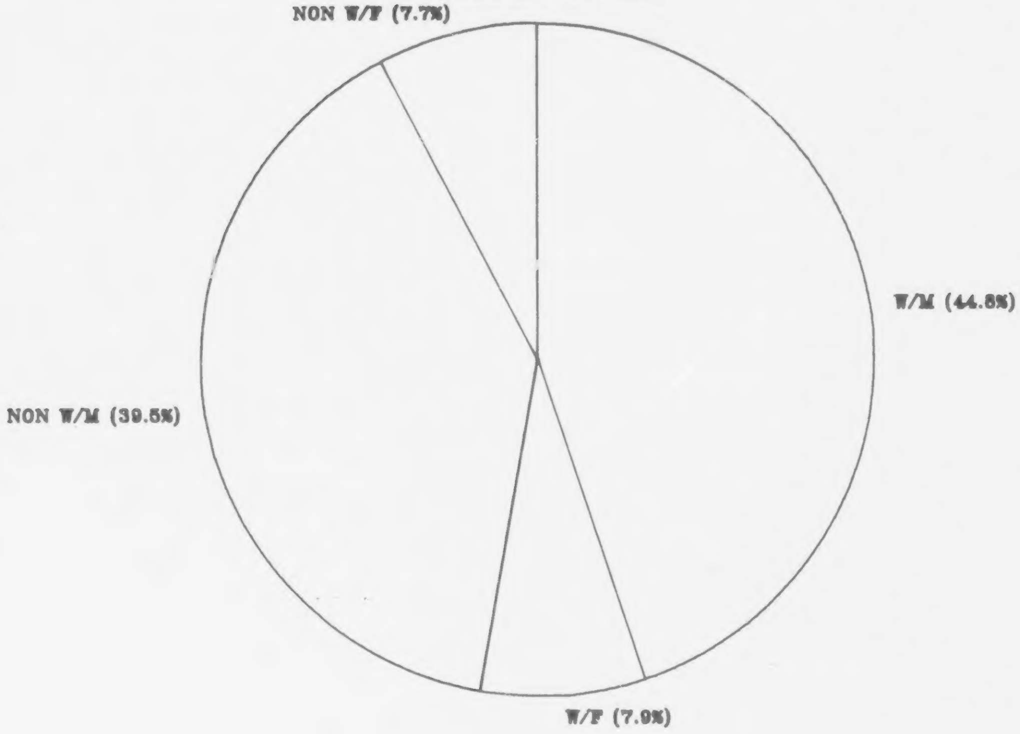


Table 66

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1982 - 1986

	1982	%	1983	%	1984	1985	%	1986	%
Violent Personal	3,971	8.1%	5,239	8.1%	—	7,621	8.5%	9,200	9.1%
Non-violent Personal	10,094	20.5%	11,939	18.6%	—	15,617	17.3%	16,449	16.3%
Property	16,742	34.0%	22,321	34.7%	—	29,433	32.7%	32,902	32.6%
Drug Sales	1,488	3.0%	2,114	3.3%	—	2,601	2.9%	2,623	2.6%
Drug Possession	8,273	16.8%	11,862	18.5%	—	8,946	9.9%	10,256	10.2%
Victimless	77	0.2%	339	0.5%	—	—	—	—	—
Alcohol	—	—	—	—	—	19,483	21.6%	22,000	21.8%
Other	8,536	17.4%	10,473	16.3%	—	6,431	7.1%	7,417	7.4%
Total Reported	49,181	100.0%	64,287	100.0%	—	90,132	100.0%	100,847	100.0%

Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Beginning in 1985, a new crime type "Alcohol" was added and the crime type "Victimless" was deleted.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1982, June 1983, December 1985 and 1986.
Data for 1984 are unavailable.

Source: ODC

Table 67

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, AGE, AND SEX, 1986

	Men						Women						Grand	
Crime	**Age 00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unk**	**Total**	**%**	**Age 00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unk**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Violent Personal	874	5,352	1,696	58	7,980	9%	130	870	208	4	1,220	8%	9,200	**9%**
Non-Violent Personal	328	11,648	4,096	184	16,256	19%	21	149	21	2	193	1%	16,449	**16%**
Property	5,550	16,086	2,706	115	24,457	29%	1,244	5,921	1,254	26	8,445	54%	32,902	**33%**
Drug Sales	128	1,772	242	13	2,155	3%	23	377	68	0	468	3%	2,623	**3%**
Drug Possession	625	6,528	1,020	60	8,233	10%	103	1,642	270	8	2,023	13%	10,256	**10%**
Alcohol	1,215	13,569	5,067	162	20,013	24%	164	1,389	422	12	1,987	13%	22,000	**22%**
Other	999	3,806	1,151	37	5,993	7%	203	950	265	6	1,424	9%	7,417	**7%**
Total Reported	9,719	58,761	15,978	629	85,087	100%	1,896	11,298	2,508	58	15,760	100%	100,847	**100%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December, 1986.

Source: GDC

Figure 33

PROBATION POPULATION

BY CRIME TYPE, 1986

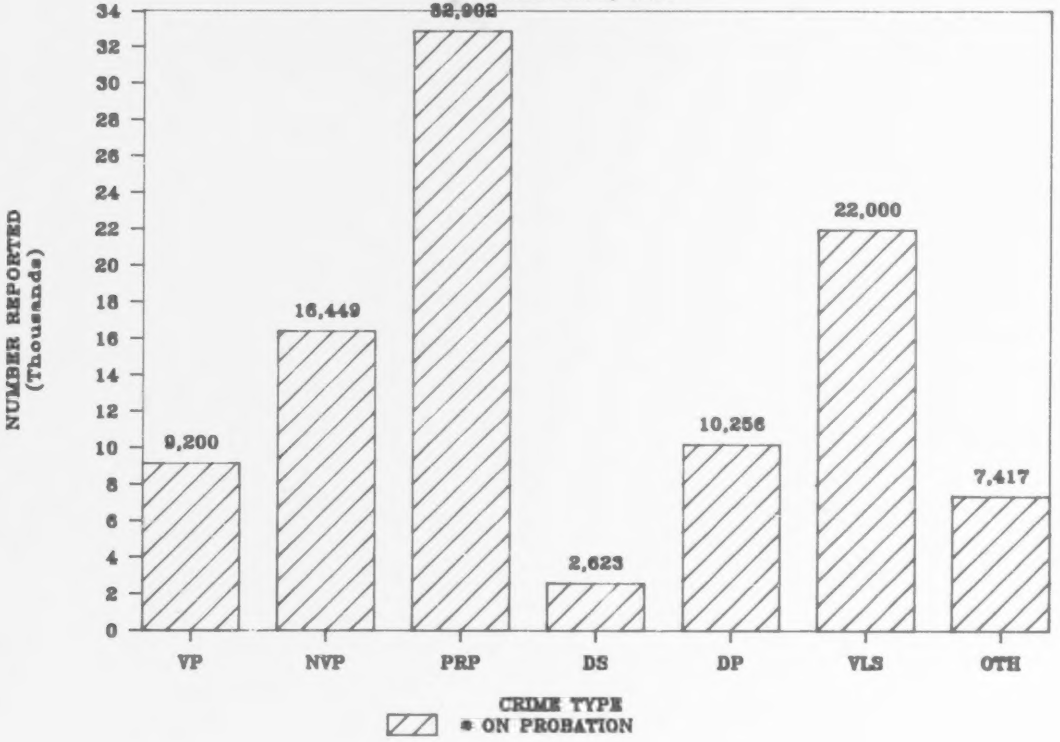


Table 68

PROBATION POPULATION BY CRIME CATEGORY, AGE, AND SEX, 1986

	Men						Women						Grand	
Crimes by Group	**Age 00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unk**	**Total**	**%**	**Age 00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unk**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Homicide	34	276	169	4	483	1%	5	83	52	1	141	1%	624	1%
Abortion	0	2	0	0	2	0%	0	1	1	0	2	0%	4	0%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	204	1,898	775	13	2,890	3%	37	330	97	1	465	3%	3,355	3%
Arson & Rel Off	40	223	75	4	342	0%	6	47	25	0	78	0%	420	0%
Damage of Property	176	548	105	3	832	1%	8	60	10	1	79	1%	911	1%
Burglary and Rel Off	2,016	5,258	344	26	7,644	9%	102	326	33	2	463	3%	8,107	8%
Forgery and Rel Off	411	2,266	432	23	3,123	4%	272	1,531	205	7	2,015	13%	5,147	5%
Theft	1,645	4,672	999	27	7,343	9%	286	1,385	278	5	1,954	12%	9,297	9%
Robbery	239	1,047	89	9	1,384	2%	11	84	8	1	104	1%	1,488	1%
Sexual Offenses	107	667	403	6	1,183	1%	4	20	6	0	30	0%	1,213	1%
Obsenity Crimes	0	2	1	0	3	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	4	0%
Treason & Rel Off	1	2	0	0	3	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	0%
Crimes Involving Govt	2	75	88	3	168	0%	6	625	281	2	914	6%	1,082	1%
Falsifications	9	60	24	1	94	0%	3	25	4	0	32	0%	126	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	16	81	18	0	115	0%	3	34	6	0	43	0%	158	0%
Disorderly Conduct	16	99	9	0	124	0%	5	7	3	0	15	0%	139	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	0	27	84	0	111	0%	0	15	35	1	51	0%	162	0%
Cruelty to Children	9	147	42	2	200	0%	7	82	9	0	98	1%	298	0%
Crimes with Guns	25	318	145	2	490	1%	2	14	2	0	18	0%	508	1%
Invasion Privacy	10	79	9	1	99	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	99	0%
Racketeering	0	4	9	1	14	0%	0	3	1	0	4	0%	18	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	574	7,752	1,230	65	9,621	11%	101	1,896	325	8	2,330	15%	11,951	12%
Auto Crimes	113	5,714	2,421	59	8,307	10%	2	157	87	2	248	2%	8,555	8%
Revenue & Contraband	0	3	7	0	10	0%	0	3	0	0	3	0%	13	0%
Misc. Felonies	54	522	192	5	773	1%	18	105	49	0	172	1%	945	1%
Misdemeanors	4,020	27,008	8,311	375	39,714	47%	1,019	4,468	992	27	6,506	41%	46,220	46%
Total Reported	9,721	58,750	15,981	629	85,081	100%	1,897	11,302	2,509	58	15,766	100%	100,847	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts taken in December, 1986.

Source: GDC

Table 69

ACTIVE PROBATIONERS ON FIRST-OFFENDER STATUS, 1982 - 1986

	1982	%	1983	%	1984	1985	%	1986	%
On 1st Off Stat	6,812	13.9%	10,129	15.8%	—	12,544	15.7%	13,382	15.4%
Not on 1st Off Stat	42,369	86.1%	53,809	84.2%	—	67,385	84.3%	73,718	84.6%
Total Reported	49,181	100.0%	63,938	100.0%	—	79,929	100.0%	87,100	100.0%
Reports not Received	0		349			10,203		13,747	
TOTAL	49,181		64,287			90,132		100,847	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in August 1982,
June 1983, December 1985 and 1986.

Source: GDC

Table 70

FIRST-OFFENDER BY AGE AND SEX, 1986

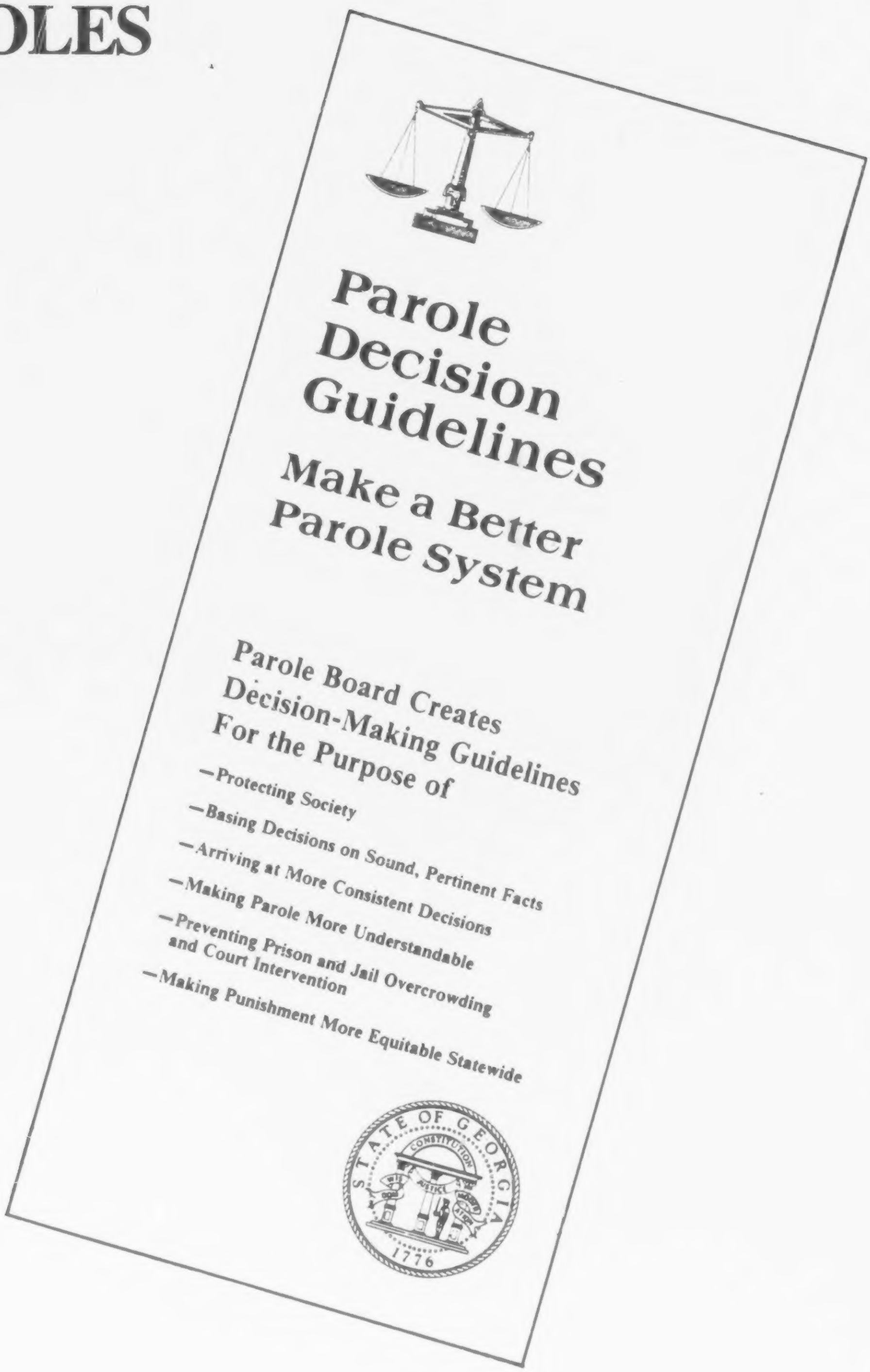
	Age		Men				Age		Women				Grand
First Offender	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unk**	**Total**	**%**	**00-21**	**22-39**	**40-98**	**Unk**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**
On lst-Offender Status	2,481	6,383	1,010	33	9,907	14%	543	2,443	485	4	3,475	25%	13,382
Not on lst-Offender Status	6,089	44,028	12,423	529	63,069	86%	1,111	7,730	1,764	44	10,649	75%	73,718
Total Reported	8,570	50,411	13,433	562	72,976	100%	1,654	10,173	2,249	48	14,124	100%	87,100
Not Reported	1,151	8,339	2,548	67	12,105		243	1,129	260	10	1,642		13,747
Total	9,721	58,750	15,981	629	85,081		1,897	11,302	2,509	58	15,766		100,847

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December, 1986.
"NOT REPORTED" indicates reports not received by GDC.

Being sentenced under the First Offender Act does not necessarily imply that a probationer is a first-time offender. Any violator may ask to be sentenced under the First Offender Act as one of several different options open to them. Occasionally, persons with one or more prior convictions will be sentenced under this act. These data should be viewed as only an estimation of the number of first time violators of first offenders on active probation caseloads.

Source: GDC

IV PARDONS AND PAROLES



Parole Decision Guidelines

Make a Better Parole System

Parole Board Creates Decision-Making Guidelines For the Purpose of

- Protecting Society
- Basing Decisions on Sound, Pertinent Facts
- Arriving at More Consistent Decisions
- Making Parole More Understandable
- Preventing Prison and Jail Overcrowding and Court Intervention
- Making Punishment More Equitable Statewide

STATE OF GEORGIA

1776

INTRODUCTION

The executive clemency powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Each year the Board elects one of its members to serve as Chairman.

The Board was established in 1943 with its authority established in the Georgia Constitution. Its existence ensures that the Executive Branch of government has a discretionary role in criminal justice. Thus in Georgia's justice system, the Board provides some of the checks and balances deemed necessary by the framers of the Constitution.

The Board is empowered to grant or deny clemency to inmates incarcerated for violation of the state's criminal laws. It has Constitutional authority to grant paroles, pardons, and reprieves, to commute and remit sentences, and to restore civil and political rights. It has authority and staff to investigate cases and to supervise persons granted conditional clemency.

Before the Board considers an inmate for parole, it conducts investigations. Detailed investigative reports become a part of the Board's case file, which is separate from files maintained by the Department of Corrections.

Initially, a parole officer studies arrest and court records and may talk with arresting officers, court officials, victims and witnesses to prepare a legal investigation report on the details of an inmate's current offense and a summary of any prior offenses in the same county.

Subsequently, a parole officer interviews the inmate and completes a personal history statement questionnaire. The inmate is asked, among other things, where he has resided, attended school, names and locations of family members, whom he has chosen as references, where he plans to live and work, and what his own account is of his crime. A Social Investigation is also conducted which includes interviews with persons mentioned in the personal history statement.

Before any inmate is paroled, the Board reviews a Parole Review Summary from the Department of Corrections. The summary provides data on the inmate's behavior, attitude, physical status, mental and emotional condition, participation in activities, and performance in work and training programs while incarcerated. At its discretion, the Board may request detailed psychological and/or psychiatric opinions before considering a case. All information generated by parole officers and other officials, which become a matter of record within the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are used to prepare summaries of Board actions.

Paroles are granted based on Parole Decision Guidelines that were established to assist the Board in making consistent and accurate assessments of the factors that will affect each prospective parolee's chances for success upon release. Excluded from Guideline Decisions are life sentences and sentences for armed robbery.

The Board initially identifies the crime severity level of the individual. The crime committed is ranked from Level I to VII, with VII being the most severe. Those ranked in the higher severity categories will serve longer. The next area of consideration is parole success factors. These include age at first commitment, prior convictions (juvenile and adult), prior incarceration since age 17, parole or probation failure, use, possession, or attempt to obtain heroin or opiates, whether current offenses involved burglary or forgery, whether fully employed during six months prior to current offense, and other factors.

From these weighted factors, along with the severity level, the Board calculates the individual's parole success likelihood score. This score, along with the crime severity level, is inserted into a guidelines chart which indicates the actual time the inmate should serve. The Board reviews these data, and if approved, the inmate is advised of an expected release date. The inmate is released on this date provided the Board receives no serious disciplinary reports on the individual prior to the release date. If the length of time to be served, as determined by the Board, is greater than the actual sentence length, the inmate will serve the sentence issued by the court. In no case will the Board add time to an inmate's sentence.

Board of Pardons and Paroles Data

The Board of Pardons and Paroles collects its own data, compiling it for internal function requirements, as well as making it available to the criminal justice community as needed. It reflects not only workload, but certain qualitative factors concerning the activity of the Board.

PROFILE OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

Pardon and Parole data are compiled on a fiscal year basis at the end of June rather than at the end of December. Table 71 provides all available pardon and parole data from 1982 to 1986.

1984 and 1986 are highlighted as peak years for Parole Board activity. There were 8,021 parole releases in 1984 and 9,214 in 1986.

1984 and 1986 were peak years for pardons, with 129 and 127 pardons issued respectively.

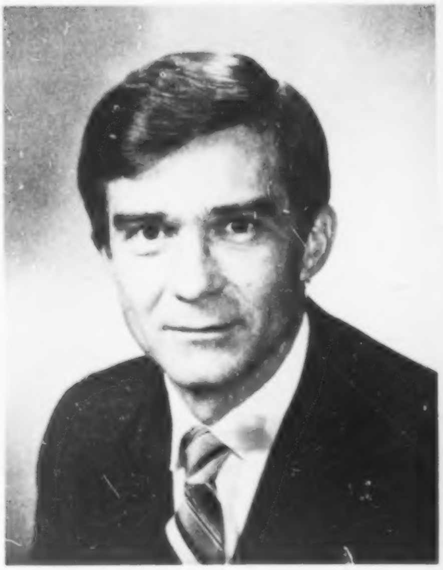
Most of the data indicate considerable variance in the amount of activity during the five year period. One noticeable trend is the decrease in the number of parole cases denied. A major factor in this decrease is the increasing inmate population forcing fewer denials of parole and the release of more prisoners. The high figure for special releases in 1982 (2,715) is also the result of the need to reduce critical population levels in the prison system. Use of a more scientific approach, the parole decision guidelines, has helped to make the release of prisoners in overcrowding situations more systematic and has reduced the need for mass releases of prisoners.

Table 71
PROFILE OF PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITY, 1982 - 1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Parole	1,863	5,109	5,885	6,144	7,611
Conditional Transfer to Detainer	67	154	200	249	265
Youthful Offender Conditional Release	648	900	443	28	2
Commutation to Time Served	19	14	8	13	17
Remission to Probation	47	23	7	3	7
Supervised Reprieve	33	7	—	—	0
Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	—	—	—	—	1,312
Other Release Action Special Release	2,715	1,708	1,478	769	0
Total Released by Board	5,392	7,915	8,021	7,206	9,214
Revocation of Parole	375	768	1,190	1,920	2,006
Revocation of Youthful Offender Conditional Release	318	331	371	160	25
Cancellation of Supervised Reprieve	—	—	—	—	0
Cancellation of Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	—	—	—	—	0
Other Revocation and Cancellation Special Release	38	23	17	11	71
Total Returns to Prison Board	731	1,122	1,578	2,091	2,102
Parole Case Denied	3,834	2,596	2,080	1,243	932
Discharge from Parole	1,161	2,394	2,652	3,588	3,879
Youthful Offender Unconditional Release	222	206	281	246	100
Restoration of Civil and Political Rights	1,211	1,386	1,734	2,392	1,936
A) Upon Discharge from Parole	837	1,077	1,295	1,866	1,506
B) Upon Application	374	309	439	526	430
Pardon	85	91	129	108	127
Medical or Compassionate Reprieve	129	117	243	314	357
Commutation Reducing Sentence (but not resulting in release)	31	38	4	5	10
Visitor Interview in Central Office	1,631	1,838	2,158	2,049	2,100
Inmate Interview at Institution	332	389	253	241	400
Preliminary Revocation Hearing	178	189	373	490	395
Final Revocation Hearing	192	172	267	273	194
Other Board Actions Jail Credit	—	2	—	—	—
Total Other Actions by Board	9,006	9,418	19,111	18,054	18,860
Total Board Activity	15,129	18,455	28,710	27,351	30,176
Total Inmates at End of Reporting Period	14,788	15,589	15,514	16,415	17,068
Parole Board Releases Under Supervision at End of Reporting Period	2,393	4,298	5,304	5,799	8,079
(Youth Offenders)	657	931	793	478	218
Total Parole Board Releases Under Supervision	3,050	5,229	6,503	6,738	9,582
Case Reviewed Under Parole Guidelines	6,598	6,149	10,062	7,399	8,463
A) Cases Reviewed Early in Confinement	3,985	—	*	*	*
B) Cases Reviewed Month of Eligibility	1,708	—	*	*	*
C) Cases Deviating from Guidelines	2,617	1,847	*	*	*
Lifers Considered for Parole	854	896	955	949	898
Lifers Granted Parole	116	198	194	80	111
Lifers Granted Parole at First Consideration	20	26	24	9	10

Prepared by Research and Evaluation
* Breakouts not available
Note: "Y.O." = Youth Offenders.
Data are compiled in June of the applicable year.
Source: State Board of Pardons and Paroles

V STATEMENTS FROM SENIOR OFFICIALS



MICHAEL J. BOWERS

Attorney General, State of Georgia

Attorney General Bowers was educated at the U.S. Military Academy, Stanford University, and the University of Utah. After service in the Air Force, he attended the University of Georgia Law School. A member of the State Law Department since 1974, he became Georgia's fifty-first Attorney General in 1981.

Today the criminal justice system and we who serve in it face more and greater challenges than at any time in our recent history.

The most insidious problem remains drug trafficking, a multibillion dollar enterprise without conscience. It is primarily through the dedication of the men and women serving in law enforcement that inroads are being made to cut out malignancy; unfortunately, the extent of our successes simply points out the enormity of the problem. While it is important to stop the flow of drugs by going after the source of supply, I believe it is equally important, and maybe more so, to attack the demand. Society must make drug use unfashionable, and the message should be "if you use drugs, you will pay the penalty." There is no such thing as the recreational use of drugs, and the move a few years ago to "decriminalize" marijuana use was an absolutely wrong signal to send to our young people.

Another challenge we must meet is how to deal with juvenile offenders. While I do not presume to have all the answers in addressing this problem, it is surely obvious to all that if we lose at this stage we can next expect to deal with children when they become adult offenders, and statistics tell us that surely will happen.

A third critical problem is in housing those convicted of crimes. Both state and local institutions are being stretched to capacity, and construction cannot keep pace with convictions. Nowhere in the criminal justic system is the tension greater than where the desire of society to segregate criminals runs head on into the reality of paying for the means to do so. Until we can reduce significiantly the number of crimes committed, there are really only two avenues available: increase expenditures to build facilities to house more offenders, and seek alternatives to confinement for certain offenses and offenders.

These and other problems facing us not mentioned here must be addressed; they will not leave of their own accord. Fortunately, as history records, we are at our best when facing adversity. I am proud to be a part of those men and women in the criminal justice system who daily display their dedication in their deeds; through your commitment, we will meet the challenges facing us and prevail.

THOMAS O. MARSHALL

Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia

Thomas O. Marshall received his B.A. degree from the United States Naval Academy and earned his law degree at the University of Georgia. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia in 1977 and now serves as Chief Justice of that court.

In 1986 for the first time in Georgia's history, the state's juvenile justice leaders and practitioners were assembled by the Governor at the Governor's conference on Juvenile Justice for the sole purpose of planning to build a juvenile justice system for the future. If given the proper attention and focus, few tasks facing Georgians and the justice community hold the promise for improving the quality of life in our state as that of improvement of our system of juvenile justice. The reason for this should be obvious — the personalities, values, ethics, skills, and knowledge of our children are still being formed and are more malleable than those of adults. Thus, our chances of altering patterns of destructive behaviour are greater with juveniles than with adults.

An effective and responsive juvenile justice system may be Georgia's most effective long-range tool in reducing the problems of jail and prison overcrowding — problems which currently require the expenditure of millions of dollars annually and which consume the time of state and county officials in litigation in federal courts. Additionally, increasing the safety of our citizenry is not only important as a goal in its own right, but also affects our ability to attract and retain industry and to provide for the economic security of all Georgians. Finally, it has become increasingly important for us to salvage the lives of each and every one of our children and to insure that they become productive members of our society. As an increasing proportion of our population grows old, today's youth will be tomorrow's work force — a work force upon which each of us will depend for the economic health of our nation.

Fortunately, the recommendations from the Governor's Conference established an excellent blueprint for change. Among the most important actions recommended by the Conference were:

A. Additional emphasis in funding should be given to community-based treatment programs as alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent offenders. Some examples of these types of programs include: intensive probation, whichcostsless than half the amount per day required to keep a young offender in a DYS facility; tutorial programs to upgrade basic academic skills; money and symbolic (community works) restitution programs, and family counseling programs. Development of additional alternative programs, such as a temporary emergency shelter in all areas of the state for status offenders and minor offenders who do not require secure pretrial confinement are also needed.

B. Funding is needed for a statewide system of full-time juvenile court judgeships in each of Georgia's 45 judicial circuits, giving future consideration to expanding jurisdiction of these courts over the entire family.

C. Mandatory continuing education for all personnel involved in the juvenile justice system.

D. Legislative establishment of a statewide body for juvenile justice policy planning to build consensus and to monitor and measure system goals.

Other significant events affecting Georgia's youth during the year were the legislative requirement that each county establish written child abuse protocols by July 1, 1988 and the initiation of a statewide anti-drug abuse program.

These events and recommendations provide great promise for improving the operation of our entire juvenile justice system. However, the combined support of each sector of the criminal justice community is needed for any of these improvements to be achieved. Whether this consensus can be achieved is a significant challenge facing our state.

JAMES ROBERT (Robbie) HAMRICK

Director, Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Hamrick received his Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice from Georgia State University. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and a past president of the FBI Academy Associates.

Mr. Hamrick has been actively employed in law enforcement since 1959, when he began his career with the Department of Public Safety. He was appointed as Special Agent with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation in 1969. On September 4, 1985, Mr. Hamrick was appointed by the Governor and the State Board of Public Safety as Director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

On January 17, 1987, nearly 500 Ku Klux Klansmen, members of Klan splinter groups, and their sympathizers harassed and attacked a small multi-racial group of civil rights demonstrators marching in Forsyth County. The attacks were videotaped by media representatives covering the march and citizens throughout the state and nation were outraged by the senseless violence.

Civil rights groups responded by announcing plans for a second march in Forsyth County on January 24th. State and local governments had less than six days to plan for and to ensure the safety of perhaps as many as 10,000 marchers.

As we all know now, more than 20,000 marchers arrived in Forsyth County on the 24th, coming in planes, buses, trains, and private cars from all over the country. A multi-phase security plan was developed during the preceding days by local, state, and federal project officers working with representatives of all levels of government and civil rights organizations. The plan was implemented smoothly by the 1,700 National Guardsmen and 1,000 law enforcement officers posted at the marchers' assembly point, along the march route, and in the Courthouse Square where the main rally was held.

The planning effort and the cooperation of local, state, and federal agencies paid off. The march and rally were conducted without interference, although the huge turn-out of marchers made a shambles of the events schedule so carefully drawn up in advance.

In the days that followed, reviews of the operations were conducted. Providing a secure environment for the marchers on January 24th cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, disrupted business and life in general in Forsyth County, and required participating law enforcement agencies and National Guard units to expend tens of thousands of man hours.

On the positive side, the nation and the world learned how Georgians can and do respond to violence and threats of violence by racist terrorists and those of us in the law enforcement community relearned a most valuable lesson: when we work together cooperatively, without concern about who will get the credit for success or the blame for failure, we can handle the biggest problems likely to face us during the remainder of this century.

COLONEL CURTIS D. EARP, JR.

Commissioner,
Georgia Department of Public Safety

A Distinguished Military Graduate of the ROTC Program at Florida State University, he was commissioned as a Regular Army Officer, Military Police, in August 1960. Colonel Earp is a graduate of the Infantry Officer Basic Course; Airborne, Ranger, and Pathfinder Schools; the Military Police Office Familiarization Course; the Military Police Officer Advanced Course; and the US Army Command and General Staff college. His civilian education includes both a Bachelor and Master of Science degree in criminology from Florida State University.

Colonel Earp assumed duties as Commissioner and Commander, Georgia State Patrol on 3 October 1986.

One constant in the Criminal Justice Community is the ever blowing wind of change. To be successful in our vocation we must remain alert to change, both good and bad, in our society. We must also be able to adapt to these changes through flexibility in our priorities, techniques and training. With only slightly more than a decade remaining until the 21st century, we should reflect on the changes which have taken place in our profession. We must plan for the coming years rather than wait in idle anticipation.

The daily concerns of the Department of Public Safety have remained virtually unchanged. These are of course our department's reasons for existence; traffic law enforcement, maintenance of public order and the interdiction of those using our roadways to commit crime or escape detection. The laws have become more refined as has the criminal, but we remain firmly committed to this basic public safety role.

However, all of us as law enforcement officers also have a duty to set goals and specific priorities for our profession as a whole, at all levels within the state. Of these priorities there are two very important responsibilities that circumstances, as well as the needs of society, require we now face and no longer avoid.These are the reality of terrorism coming to our continent and the organized upgrading of the ethical standards and overall qualifications of those in the service of law enforcement.

The first of these priorities, terrorism, draws ever closer to our streets. At this time law enforcement administrators must begin to accept this as a coming reality. Rather than paranoia, premature over-reaction, or a lack of readiness too late, it is decisive calm and detailed research that is in order. Even small departments should be encouraged to study terrorism and familiarize themselves with its effects on public order. Larger departments should expand on such study as well as train personnel in tactics or build upon the training of personnel already in place. Preparation renders regret unnecessary.

In the second area of concern, ethics and standards, we at all levels must participate. From the smallest city to the largest state agency, those of us wearing a badge are obligated to conduct our business in compliance with the law, the Constitution and our oath of office.

The challenges to law enforcement constantly increase. In return we must constantly increase the educational and character standards of those we recruit and maintain in our service. As organized crime grows stronger through the almost infinite wealth of drug traffickers, the morals of our finest officers are at risk. The most devoted, courageous and committed personnel will continue to be required to win our war on crime. The enactment of legislation to require increased educational and pay standards becomes more urgent each year.

Georgia is one of 49 states with minimum standards of certification for law enforcement officers already in place. Due to our highy profiled Peace Officers Standard and Training Council (GPOSTC), who sets the minimum standards, we are one of only four states to have a de-certification board which actively suspends and revokes certified Georgia peace officers for cause. We must pursue this practice (initiated by the legal and medical professions) for other states in order to add credibility to our own profession.

In closing, if we are to expect to be treated as professionals we must accept all of the responsibilities which are part of a profession. Let us take the first steps toward upgrading ourselves by recognizing and meeting the challenges of the future today. Through quality training, the upgrading of our own standards, and professional planning the State of Georgia's criminal justice community will become the standard by which our vocation is measured.

JIMMY TERRELL

President, Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

Jimmy Terrell is a graduate of the University of Georgia with a major in Journalism and a minor in English. He began his law enforcement career in 1973 with the University of Georgia Police Department. Chief Terrell assumed his duties as Winder's Chief of Police in January 1980. He has served on the Governor's Task Force on Stress in Law Enforcement and currently serves on the Governor's Committee on Crime and Punishment, on the P.O.S.T. Council and as President of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police.

Our foremost interest needs to be juvenile crime. In order to make our criminal justice system work we must place the proper emphasis on our juvenile court system. We learned many years ago that rehabilitation rarely works with adult offenders. However, we have not made the proper effort with our juvenile offenders. We must create a system that earns the respect of the juvenile offender and one that offers him or her some hope. I feel that a strong, improved juvenile system will be the basis for reducing our crime rates as well as our prison population.

In conjunction with our efforts to improve our juvenile system we must also work within our community school systems. As community leaders it should be part of our responsibility to provide law related education topics in our schools or to our Boards of Education. We need to go beyond the subjects of drug and alcohol awareness and present our student with a view of responsible citizens. We need to help place emphasis on remaining in school. As long as Georgia maintains it's high and embarrassing dropout and illiteracy rates, we will continue to have severe crime problems.

There are other areas that we must also direct our attention to and which are critical to the improvement and impact of our criminal justice system.

The problems with suspects who have been diagnosed as having AIDS or as being AIDS carriers present us with a tremendous problem. We must deal with the problems of isolation, searching,transportationand medical costs. Our agencies are not prepared for these additional burdens.

Another area is that of mutual aid. Georgia needs a mutual aid law that will allow agencies to go, at the request of other agencies, into other jurisdictions in order to assist as needed. Several states have state-wide mutual aid laws while others still work under regional mutual aid pacts. We must be able to respond at a moment's notice, to a call for assistance with a clear understanding of jurisdiction, liability and responsibility.

Finally, we need to address the problems of frivolous law suits against police officers and law enforcement salaries. There are mechanisms that can be implemented almost immediately that would aid all of us tremendously if we will only work together. It is a necessity that public safety entities, municipal governments and state government sit down together to plan our courses of action. Our public can expect no less.

SHERIFF JOHN ADAMS

President, Georgia Sheriff's Association

Sheriff John Adams of Harris County is President of the Georgia Sheriffs' Association for 1986-87 term. Adams was born and raised in Columbus, Georgia and moved to Harris County in 1970. In 1975 he became a deputy with the Harris County Sheriff's Office. In 1977 Adams was elected Sheriff. He is now serving his third term.

There are many problems facing the criminal justice community. Georgia's 159 sheriff's departments deal with these problems at all stages — law enforcement, courts and corrections. But, the number one problem facing every sheriff in the state today is jail overcrowding. Over the past few years, we have seen the numbers increase and today the state of Georgia is in a crisis situation.

In 1982, a backlog of 2000 state prisoners in county jails was considered a crisis situation. Today there are over 2700, with local jails operating at over 100% capacity.

Local sheriffs are screaming for the state to pick up their inmates. The state says we are full and can't take anymore. The local sheriff doesn't have this luxury and he is required by law to accept them.

Either more space in state prisons must be made, or alternatives to incarceration must be used.

Building new prisons is very costly but the people of Georgia have got to realize the crisis concerning jail overcrowding. They must be willing to pay the price of incarcerating our state's criminals for their own protection.

Local sheriffs and local governments are only equipped to run pre-trial holding facilities, but we are being forced to operate overcrowded prisons.

We must increase the use of alternatives to incarceration. The Department of Corrections has two programs, Intensive Probation Supervision and Home Confinement. Both of these seem to be able to satisfy two goals: providing an alternative to incarceration and punishing criminals for their crimes.

Judges make more decisions affecting jail population than anyone else. They definitely need to recognize the crisis that we are facing today and use other programs that will provide another avenue for punishment rather than confinement.

Every part of the system; law enforcement, prosecutors, defense, judiciary, probation and parole can take actions that will help alleviate jail overcrowding. All phases need to begin communicating and working together as a system so that there will be increased awareness of the impact of one agency's actions on another. The overcrowding is a result of many agencies making decisions on jail admissions and length of confinement. These agencies must participate in developing other solutions to overcrowding.

ROBERT L. DOSS, JR.

Director, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mr. Doss received a Bachelor of Busines Administration degree in Economics and a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice and Urban Affairs from Georgia State University. He is also a Certified Graduate Fellow of the Institute for Court Management.

He came to the Administrative Office of the Courts in July, 1973, as Assistant Director and has served as Director since September, 1975.

Georgia's courts are responding to the need to know and to share information among themselves and other state agencies by increased use of computers and word processing systems to automate many of their communications, operational, and record keeping tasks. Because hardware has become less expensive and software more attuned to the needs of the courts in recent years, automated data systems are now being utilized more and more to obtain statistical information and compile data to assist courts in performing administrative, research, and planning functions.

During this past year, the Judicial Council established an Electronic Data Processing Committee to advise courts on automation of court procedures by identifying the minimum statewide uniform data elements that should be included in any application of computers in local courts. Several subcommittees are rendering assistance with this substantial project. One subcommittee, composed primarily of judges, is looking at case management applications, with the goal of reducing the time from filing to disposition of cases. Another subcommittee of court clerks and administrators is identifying the particular data elements required in reports to the Georgia Crime Information Center and other state agencies and those needed within the Judicial branch for caseload studies. With careful planning, applications of automation in courts could provide needed data for court management uses, statistical state-level needs, and needs of other criminal justice agencies.

By July of 1986, the Superior Courts in seventy-eight counties were using computer applications in some way. Since that time, a number of additional courts have taken advantage of funds available through federal justice assistance grants to implement measures that will increase court productivity by automating many manual functions, such as warrant tracking, juror selection, case management, monitoring caseflow and open caseload, managing court information, and contacting victims and witnesses, thereby reducing the time a case is in the system.

The reduced cost of minicomputers and the increasing availability of improved court management software is dramatically changing the administrations of many courts in Georgia. In addition to a number of private vendors who provide automated applications, the state Department of Administrative Services has also been involved in the development of software package (CORTS) which has been tested in one county and which will soon be available for sale to other counties.

Currently, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is operating a pilot project in six Georgia counties to test a new case-by-case reporting system to replace the current manual on-site count. The project, which measures cases in terms of time taken for various types of dispositions, will allow local courts to determine causes of case delay, set up standards for case processing, and provide statistical information regarding age of open cases and time from filing to disposition. As a result of this effort, caseload statistics should be more accurate and filing and disposition data will be gathered and evaluated more efficiently.

In addition, courts are experimenting with new procedures to reduce case processing time by diverting cases from the trail track to other dispute resolution mechanisms. Among these is a panel arbitration project for civil actions with claims of $25,000 or less in the Superior Court of Fulton County, mandatory mediation in custody disputes in domestic relations cases that are filed in DeKalb County superior court, and Atlanta's Neighborhood Justice Center, which resolves disputes which might have otherwise been litigated. A bill offering litigants an opportunity to participate in pre-trial settlement conferences in the Court of Appeals was introduced in the 1987 legislative session.

Although criminal filings in superior courts increased again in 1986, Georgia judges have reduced the open caseload by 10% since 1981. The average estimated amount of time from filing to disposition in criminal cases decreased by nearly one-third over the same period. Processing time for felony cases fell from an average of 6.3 months in 1981 to 4.4 months in 1985. It is also noteworthy that 89% of criminal appeals reviewed by the Supreme Court in 1986 were affirmed.

During 1986, the AOC also began compilation of quarterly caseload data for magistrate courts, covering warrants and ordinance violations as well as civil cases.

The rapid pace of automation of Georgia courts stimulated by decreasing costs of available technology and the need to streamline the processing of increasing court workloads has underscored the need for careful planning and selection of software and hardware. The challenge now facing Georgia courts is how to channel the current unplanned growth to minimize costs and provide maximum efficiency for the citizens of Georgia.

WILLIS B. SPARKS, 3rd

Chairman, Prosecuting Attorneys' Council

Willis Sparks was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1956. He received his L.L.B. degree from Mercer University in 1962.

He joined the Macon Circuit District Attorney's Office in 1976 and was elected District **Attorney** in January of 1981. He is now in his seventh year as Macon Circuit District Attorney.

The most obvious, compelling and overwhelming problem in Georgia's criminal justice system is prison overcrowding. Any year that sees an increase in prison space is a good year for the system regardless of anything else, and correspondingly a year in which space remains static must be viewed a bad year despite other accomplishments.

A judicial sentence is the culmination of everything that happens from arrest up through all court proceedings. So great is the overcrowding problem that State officials have devised a parole system currently in operation under which 95 percent of sentences have no legal effect but are mere suggestions to the Parole Board who may release prisoners at will restrained only by their own good sense and public opinion. This is fundamentally unacceptable.

Decades ago prisoners were paroled because they served some specified portion of a judge's sentence and because they convinced the Parole Board, if released, they would not likely commit future crimes. Now the Board is compelled weekly to release prisoners who have not served any significant portion of their sentences and who will in all likelihood commit new **crimes** as soon as they hit the street.

Overcrowding results from years of inaction in providing space and in not finding cheaper ways to house non-violent offenders. The problem is not peculiar to Georgia, and the Harris administration is currently making some substantial progress.

Perhaps no problem is as frustrating to the public as delays in carrying out death sentences. The problem in Georgia is worsened by the Butts County log jam. Under present Georgia law every habeas of every death row inmate must be heard in the County where the prisoner is confined. Since every death row inmate is confined in Butts county, the Superior court of Butts County is charged with the staggering task of reviewing and ruling on every habeas of every inmate on Georgia's death row.

If the law could be altered so as to provide that a habeas would be reviewed by a judge in the County where the crime was committed, perhaps the process could be shortened by three years.

DAVID C. EVANS, COMMISSIONER

Georgia Department of Corrections

Commissioner Evans was educated at Georgia State University and East Tennessee State University. He began his career with the State of Georgia in 1965 working in key positions with the Georgia State Budget Bureau, Department of Human Resources. Mr. Evans has served as Commissioner for the Department of Corrections since 1976.

During the last year, corrections has begun to resemble the Dow Jones Industrial List — it has been very bullish. The prison system has seen an increase in its population unlike any year in its history.

On any given date, we are operating at approximately 110% of capacity. This is severe when you consider that this extra 10% represents over 1700 inmates. Combine this with the numbers of inmates awaiting transfer from county jails, and the figures are staggering.

To illustrate this point, if we were to build today for only those over capacity inmates and those in county jails, we would have to build five new facilities. At $25,000,000 each, with a construction timetable of approximately two years, it is easy to see that we would be in an expensive catch-up building process.

But we are in better shape than many other states . . . in a number of ways. Several correctional agencies which chose not to attempt any construction at all during the seventies now find themselves with populations exceeding 175% capacity. Others find their entire systems under federal scrutiny. We, in Georgia, have at least been able to convince the General Assembly that ongoing construction and expansion is essential to maintaining our operational independence from such court action.

In addition, we have begun establishing a system of minimum security facilities throughout the state which will be designated for those offenders convicted of alcohol related traffic offenses, habitual traffic violators, and the lesser probation violators. By simply eliminating these short-term minor offenders from the mainstream of the inmate population we will be able to utilize our available bedspace for those offenders for which it was designed.

By combining this new facet of alternative sentencing with the already established programs of intensive probation supervision, diversion centers, and "Shock Incarceration", the Georgia Department of Corrections hopes to provide the judiciary with an array of sanction alternatives.

We are continuing to request construction funds, for our efforts affect all areas of the criminal justice system. Until crime becomes less attractive, and alcohol and drug related incidents begin to diminish, added bedspace and workable alternatives to incarceration will be the primary concern to this department, and thereby a major concern to law enforcement, prosecutors, and the judiciary.

WAYNE SNOW, JR.

Chairman, State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Mr. Snow received an A.B. Degree from the University of Georgia in 1958 and earned his L.L.B. Degree there in 1960.

He served 21 years in the General Assembly; for 11 years he was Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Snow was appointed to a full seven-year term on the five-member Board of Pardons and Paroles by the Governor in 1983 and was elected chairman in 1985.

The need for more prison space became apparent during 1986 as admissions soared to a record level, raising the inmate population and the backlog of sentenced offenders in county jails. It also became clear there was a need to provide lower-cost minimum-security prisons for low-risk inmates and to divert more such offenders from prison altogether.

The State Board of Pardons and Paroles applauded the leadership shown by Governor Joe Frank Harris when he called the State Fiscal Affairs Committee into session in December 1986 to approve a transfer of funds to create 600 new minimum-security prison beds by early 1987. This involved renovating the Bostick Building at Central State Hospital in Milledgeville and expanding a county correctional institution.

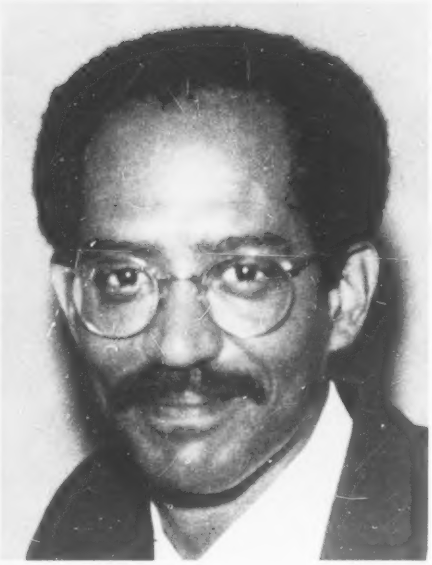
Inmate overpopulation flared again ironically while the Parole Board was releasing more than ever. During Fiscal Year 1986 the Board released 9,214 inmates, *two thousand more* than during the previous fiscal year.

An additional 3,675 inmates completed their sentences in prison and were discharged, while 108 were released through court order. Therefore, the total exiting prison was 12,997.

Compare the above exit total with the figure for FY 1986 admissions — 13, 716 — an all-time high. This figure breaks down into 7,483 new sentences by the courts, 4,157 probation revocations by the courts, and 2,076 parole revocations by the Board.

We expect to salvage more backsliding parolees when the Parole Board's first transitional center opens in early 1989. The 1987 General Assembly approved bond funding of this new Atlanta center, construction of which will begin in the latter part of 1987.

Discipline and counseling in the center will guide more new parolees to a steadier start. Other parolees, fresh from a revocation hearing, may enter the center for a last chance to do a turnabout in conduct rather than be returned to prison.



MINUARD C. (Mickey) McGUIRE

Director, Governor's Office of Highway Safety

Mr. McGuire received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Talladega College in Alabama and his Master of Science Degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Florida State University in Tallahassee.

Mr. McGuire began his career with the State of Georgia in 1973 and was appointed by the Governor as Director of the Governor's Office of Highway Safety in 1983.

The information contained in this year's publication provides a diversity of information, opinions, and views concerning the status of today's criminal justice system. Perhaps less evident, yet of equal significance, is the continuing search for new approaches to combat the problems facing the criminal justice community by professionals and all individuals interested in assuring the protection of the health, safety and welfare of Georgia Citizens. The pervasiveness of these problems may not be new, however, their nature and complexity require constant examination and corresponding innovative attempts to resolve.

Current efforts by the Governor's Office of Highway Safety reflect this activity. Recent reductions of 18 percent and nine percent respectively in the number of DUI fatalities and motor vehicle accidents involving alcohol during 1985 are encouraging, but far from acceptable to Georgia citizens who remain exposed to this tragedy. This year, research has been initiated to determine the incidence of drugs in driving under the influence cases, and methods for detecting them. Further, pilot programs have been initiated to provide answers to questions including the number of "problem drinkers" in the driving population, what impact judicially sanctioned assessments for DUI first offenders and corresponding intensive group intervention programs for those evaluated as problem drinkers may have on the DUI problem, as well as whether these programs can be supported by fees paid by the offenders.

Georgia continues to experience an average of over 160,000 accidents, 60,000 injuries, and 1,300 fatalities from motor vehicles each year. Given recent national activity regarding new initiatives in combatting driving under the influence, large truck safety, mandatory seat belt use laws, and raising the current 55 mile per hour speed limit on selected rural sections of interstate highways, Georgia has been challenged to develop effective solutions that accurately reflect our State's unique character.

One of Georgia's chief assets is the criminal justice community's diversity of approach toward solving these problems. This year, the Governor's Office of Highway Safety looks forward to joining other members of the criminal justice community in demonstrating that the tragedy of deaths and injuries caused by motor vehicle accidents is unacceptable in Georgia.

VI APPENDIX

Appendix
DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisons between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Index crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrrest rates:

$$\text{Crime (arrest) rate for jurisdiction or group} = \frac{\text{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\text{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \times 100{,}000$$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1983, Any County reported 95 murders, while Other County had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Any County than Other County, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two counties were not considered. Suppose that Any County has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Other County's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, other factors must be considered; however, the rate allows for general comparisons between jurisdictions.

Another measure, he annual percent change in the number or rate of Index crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\text{Percent change over previous year} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$$

Where: X_1 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year.
X_2 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

County and statewide population figures used in **Georgia Criminal Justice Data** are based on projections for 1990 population made by the Georgia Office of Planning and Budget (OPB). Population estimates for 1982-1986 are based upon the 1990 projection and the 1980 U.S. Census figures. The following formula is used for each year:

1986 Population = [(1990 Estimate - 1980 Census Population) x Y] + 1980 population

Where: Y = 0.6 for 1986 (.5 for 1985 etc.)

The following population estimates were used for each county in 1986:

COUNTY	1986 Population Estimate	COUNTY	1986 Population Estimate	COUNTY	1986 Population Estimate
Appling	16,943	Evans	8,985	Newton	38,872
Atkinson	6,411	Fannin	15,214	Oconee	15,734
Bacon	10,029	Fayette	49,282	Oglethorpe	9,613
Baker	3,952	Floyd	81,931	Paulding	31,347
Baldwin	38,655	Forsyth	34,498	Peach	21,266
Banks	9,499	Franklin	16,090	Pickens	12,535
Barrow	23,779	Fulton	621,144	Pierce	13,339
Bartow	44,415	Gilmer	12,079	Pike	10,299
Ben Hill	17,822	Glascock	2,467	Polk	33,596
Berrien	14,445	Glynn	57,970	Pulaski	9,476
Bibb	157,253	Gordon	33,012	Putnam	11,503
Bleckley	11,042	Grady	21,050	Quitman	2,457
Brantley	10,301	Greene	12,323	Rabun	11,263
Brooks	16,246	Gwinnett	244,454	Randolph	10,317
Bryan	12,843	Habersham	26,911	Richmond	197,382
Bulloch	36,983	Hall	83,340	Rockdale	50,557
Burke	20,814	Hancock	10,086	Schley	3,655
Butts	15,264	Haralson	19,335	Screven	15,139
Calhoun	5,575	Harris	17,997	Seminole	10,118
Camden	14,684	Hart	19,625	Spalding	52,126
Candler	7,977	Heard	7,235	Stephens	22,233
Carroll	62,253	Henry	46,735	Stewart	5,780
Catoosa	40,893	Houston	85,818	Sumter	31,226
Charlton	8,295	Irwin	9,536	Talbot	6,737
Chatham	213,719	Jackson	27,367	Taliaferro	1,953
Chattahoochee	22,830	Jasper	8,797	Tattnall	19,800
Chattooga	22,191	Jeff Davis	12,513	Taylor	8,069
Cherokee	66,129	Jefferson	19,294	Telfair	11,688
Clarke	78,464	Jenkins	9,349	Terrell	12,708
Clay	3,752	Johnson	9,132	Thomas	40,676
Clayton	175,193	Jones	19,406	Tift	35,947
Clinch	6,842	Lamar	13,026	Toombs	24,496
Cobb	344,277	Lanier	5,968	Towns	6,019
Coffee	29,087	Laurens	39,799	Treutlen	6,357
Colquitt	37,141	Lee	15,836	Troup	53,037
Columbia	53,317	Liberty	48,648	Turner	10,084
Cook	14,179	Lincoln	7,257	Twiggs	10,142
Coweta	43,142	Long	5,233	Union	10,556
Crawford	9,278	Lowndes	74,335	Upson	26,914
Crisp	20,697	Lumpkin	11,639	Walker	58,479
Dade	13,297	Macon	14,952	Walton	35,898
Dawson	5,356	Madison	20,049	Ware	39,177
Decatur	27,470	Marion	5,481	Warren	6,776
DeKalb	518,475	McDuffie	20,325	Washington	20,028
Dodge	17,548	McIntosh	8,507	Wayne	22,367
Dooly	11,386	Meriwether	22,447	Webster	2,426
Dougherty	109,849	Miller	7,451	Wheeler	5,506
Douglas	72,222	Mitchell	22,735	White	11,131
Early	13,844	Monroe	16,691	Whitfield	70,561
Echols	2,491	Montgomery	7,278	Wilcox	8,088
Effingham	21,193	Morgan	12,670	Wilkes	11,537
Elbert	19,627	Murray	23,581	Wilkinson	11,130
Emanuel	22,311	Muscogee	178,537	Worth	19,993
				Total	6,055,207

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